

Adolph
Hitler

File NO: ~~65-53615~~

Volume No: *cross references*

Serials:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

GJS:RA

December 5, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: [REDACTED]

GENERAL

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover accompanied by a copy of this letter there are being forwarded to the Bureau the following described books:

CAPITALISM IN CRISIS by James Harvey Rogers, published by the Yale University Press. Professor Rogers is described as being the Sterling Professor of Political Economy at Yale University and was from 1933 to 1937 one of President Roosevelt's informal advisers on monetary matters.

MY BATTLE (MEIN KAMPF) by Adolf Hitler published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, in 1933.

Both of these books were requested in Bureau letter of November 2, 1938.

With reference to the book by Hitler, it is understood that there exists no complete translation thereof into the English language and that there is some difference of opinion as to which of the various editions or translations is the most complete. The book itself in the original German version is apparently subject to changes when conditions make this desirable and so the NEW YORK TIMES of December 3, 1938, page 15, column C, states that page 699 of Hitler's book is to undergo "a historical correction" on Tuesday, December 6, 1938, at which time page 699 of the unabridged German edition will be altered or suppressed.

FASCISM FOR TODAY (?) by Max Ascoli and Arthur Feller. This is the book requested by the Bureau in letter of November 16, 1938.

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December 5, 1938

The two authors, one an Italian and the other a German are both apparently refugees and members of the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. There is presented in the book an account of two fascisms, one German and one Italian. The authors analyze the international character of fascism and its threat to world peace and American democracy. The book has a very complete index.

LORDS OF THE PRESS by George Seldes, published by Julian Messner, Inc., 1938. The book is directed to The American Newspaper Guild and others interested in a free press. It is noted that there is a brief chapter on Moses L. Annenberg on pages 240 to 241. The book has a good index and appears to contain a good volume of information regarding persons prominent in the newspaper world. Seldes is attempting in his book to show the extent to which the public press is free, bought, yellow, vicious or scared and to what extent those who run the press are servants of "the lords" who control it.

IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK by Iax Lerner. This book has a subtitle "THE NEED FOR A MILITANT DEMOCRACY". Lerner is described as being a graduate of Yale and until recently was the editor of THE NATION from which position he resigned to accept a professorship at Williams College. This is his first book. The point of Lerner's book is that our democracies are being attacked by fascism, communism, and various other types of Government which seek to destroy them and that while it is not yet too late, "it is later than you think."

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

Adm.

Hitler Again Orders Nazis Here To Quit Bund and All Such Groups

**German Ambassador Informs Hull of
Demand Sent to Nationals in America—
Upward of 400,000 Affected**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Hans Dieckhoff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary Hull at the State Department today and informed him that the German Government had again warned its nationals resident in this country against membership in the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or any "possible substitute organizations of that kind."

The government's announcement, made originally through the German News Bureau at Berlin, climaxed a series of disturbances precipitated by speeches to the Nazi meetings in New York and elsewhere by Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader. The order calling on German citizens to resign from both the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund as well as the Prospective Citizens League read:

"On account of numerous inquiries being received from German citizens living in the United States the German Government reiterates that German citizens must not belong to the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or to possible substitute organizations of that kind.

German citizens who in ignor-

ance of this standing order have become members of the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund or the so-called Prospective Citizens League must resign from these organizations at once."

The Bund is called a German-American Nazi organization, which has been attacked due to the activities of Kuhn. A recent meeting of a branch of the organization at Buffalo ended in a near-riot when American Legion members heckled Kuhn from the floor and offered more physical evidence of their resentment if he would leave the speaker's platform.

The instructions contained in the government's announcement affect about 400,000 German citizens living in the United States, although only a minority of the total are believed to be members of the Volksbund. The exact number of Bund members is not known but a majority of them are believed to be American citizens.

The announcement of the German Government's order was received with gratification at the State De-

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E.A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

1 Nazi Information

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Clipping from
NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 1 1938

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partment, but officials withheld comment. However, Secretary Hull already had given this government's attitude toward participation in the Bund or other Nazi organizations here of German-Americans having become citizens of this country.

Hull Explained Our Gains

Mr. Hull covered the matter earlier this month in the following statement:

"I desire to stress that all persons of foreign birth who acquire United States citizenship by naturalization declare on oath in open court that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that they absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty and particularly by name to the Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty of which they were before citizens or subjects; that they will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

"It is thus clear that with their new allegiance their undivided duty is the support of our Constitution, our laws and our flag."

What effect the German Government's announcement today might have on pending proposals for a Congressional investigation of the Bund was problematical. Several such proposals are pending in the House and Senate, notably one introduced by Representative Dickstein of New York.

While the order against membership of German nationals in American Nazi organizations might prove effective on its own citizens, it could have no effect on American citizens now having such membership. In any event, however, the proposals such as sponsored by Mr. Dickstein are not expected to win the approval of the House or the Senate.

Order Given Here In 1935

The order to German nationals to keep out of politically active organizations in America was first published here in October, 1935.

Disciples of Nazism in the Friends of the New Germany showed such a disposition to temporize with this order, however, that it was addressed to them in peremptory fashion two months later by direct communication from Hitler's right hand man, Rudolf Hess Dec. 31, 1935, was set by Berlin as the deadline for the resignation or expulsion of all nonnaturalized German subjects from German-American organizations here.

The membership of the Friends of the New Germany thereupon shrank from 10,000 to 7,000 and Fritz Kuhn, its self-styled American Führer, changed the name of

the organization to the American Deutsches Volksbund, or German-American League, as it is now called. Its avowed purpose is to spread the Nazi philosophy in America, "for the good of this country."

The nonnaturalized German subjects, on the other hand, are expected to remain loyal to the Nazi philosophy for the good of the Fatherland.

Berlin Views as to Clubs

Written to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Volksbund, it is explained here, is a purely American organization that has frequently engaged in violent controversy with other organizations, such as the American Legion, on both ideological and political issues. For that reason, it is emphasized here, Reich German citizens have no business to belong to it, nor has the Volksbund the right to display the German flag.

Germany, it is said, has been charged with "Nazi propaganda" in the United States on both counts, but is determined to avoid everything that might lead support to that charge.

The character of the Prospective Citizens League is unknown here, but if its name properly describes its aims, the prohibition of membership in it for German citizens must be presumed to be in line with the efforts of the National Socialist regime to end any further assimilation or naturalization of its citizens by other countries.

According to instructions issued by Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Foreign Office head of the National Socialist party's foreign organization, Reich citizens abroad are supposed to join local branches of its organization and no others.

But, according to information at the Foreign Office, there are no branches of Herr Bohle's organization in the United States. For that reason, it is stated, German citizens living in the United States are free to form their own clubs or parties, provided such organizations are non-political.

The warning, however, does not affect the relations of the League for Germanism Abroad with American organizations, inasmuch as that league was specifically treated

for such cooperation with organizations of Germans of foreign citizenship in other countries.

The general question of German-American relations involved in this case has long received special attention from the United States Charge d'Affaires, Franklin Gilbert.

Chicago, Illinois

October 5, 1938

**Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.**

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

Approximately one month ago, according to Mr. [REDACTED] in an effort to visit the book store operated by Mr. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] informed his wife that he was still working for the Department of Justice and the Department desired to secure certain information regarding a postal card alleged to be signed by ADOLPH HITLER which was in the possession of Mr. [REDACTED] some time ago. [REDACTED] left a sheet of paper with Mrs. [REDACTED] on which was written his name and the telephone number [REDACTED]. Upon checking it was found that this is an unpublished number.

Mr. [REDACTED] explained that the postal card in question is one which he received from a Mr. [REDACTED] who formerly lived at his house but whose present address he does not know. Now this card came into the possession of Mr. [REDACTED] he could not explain. The card bore the signature "ADOLPH HITLER" and was addressed to "The Fascist Party of the United States." The contents of this card indicated that HITLER wished to congratulate the individual who had part in the formation of the Fascist Party in the United States. At the present time this card, according to Mr. [REDACTED] is in the possession of Mr. [REDACTED] Attorney at Law, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This [REDACTED] 7-31-38
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ON 7/2/72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 11 1938

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Director

(Re: [redacted])

Investigation. He did not call [redacted] and does not intend to take any further action regarding [redacted] request.

Mr. [redacted] had in his possession when he visited this Office two newspaper clippings, one from the Chicago Daily Tribune and the other from the Chicago Daily News. Both of these clippings were taken from the Real Estate Wanted sections of the papers and contained ads worded as follows: "German family wants home. MR. Sch. Can pay cash." Mr. [redacted] stated that he has noticed similar ads running in the Chicago papers over the past two years and stated that it is his opinion these ads are connected in some way with the operation of the Nazi Party in this country. He also stated he believed some action should be taken to pass legislation forbidding such activities as those conducted by the Nazi Party in this country.

Mr. [redacted] will keep in his possession the slip of paper which was written at his store by [redacted]

[redacted]

Very truly yours

RJG:LFM

D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

A noted psychologist analyzes the mental patterns of Europe's strongest strong men

By JOSEPH BASTROW

Adolph Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin had been, or even now could be examined as cases X, Y and Z in a psychiatric clinic, would we have a better understanding of their personalities, views and behavior? I think so. Such an analysis, if candid and cooperative, would be free of the footlight glamor which colors journalistic interviews of Europe's strongest but not otherwise notable men in power. As clinical revelation is out of the question, however, a speculative long-distance analysis, documented merely by the dictators' public utterances and political actions, is the only substitute offered us. It is possible that, even so handicapped, we may approach an authentic psychological interpretation.

Adolf Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt, for no sane man could exhibit the composite characteristics of the German Fuehrer. Benito Mussolini and Joseph Stalin, too, have been described as mad by some observers. How far do these dictators qualify for a fair degree of sanity? How far do they approach the psychopathic?

The case of Hitler is by far the most clear-cut. The clue to his mental condition lies in paranoia, which has been described by Dr. F. A. Moss as "a constitutional, and so far incurable, mental disorder—causes unknown. Owing to their lack of deterioration and to their untiring energy, paranoiacs are often able to accomplish unusual things in life; they are often good organizers."

Paranoia is formal Greek for informal American "off one's base." The typical paranoiac is an individualist, a man who "goes it alone." With rare exceptions, paranoiacs are disturbing and undesirable citizens. The world can assimilate a fair number of them without constant dread of their upsetting the organized schedule of the human scene.

The man possessing a partial and tempered paranoiac make-up is called a paranoid by psychologists. Many

varieties of minds fall into this category. The paranoiac may be an aggressive individual, with an absorbing, compulsive, unbalanced desire to impress his personality upon his fellow-men regardless of means, reckless of consequence. Or he may be withdrawing and secretive of nature, beset by delusions, yet relatively innocent and socially inconsequent.

In a full-fledged paranoiac, the psychologist often finds present all three factors of the paranoiac complex. The first factor is hypertrophy of the ego—in Greek, *megalomania*, in American, "swelled head." Unlike the delusions of grandeur that appear in other mental disorders and develop imperial Napoleons and royal Victorias resigned to mental tasks, the aggressive paranoiac has the urge to translate his self-inflation into practice, and may become violent if balked.

A second factor is a grievance, some rankling hurt which keeps the ego irritated, making it feel wronged. Delusions of persecution may readily develop. According to Alfred Adler, the compensation for a blasting sense of inferiority induces the assumption of exceptional superiority.

The third factor is a *scheme of reform*, which may take one of as many forms as there are interests in life. Crack-brained cultists, including occultists, wild redeemers, social panaceas, even perpetual motion machine inventors, are of the paranoiac family or persuasion—most of them of a harmless type. When a person with a paranoiac complex becomes dominated by the desire to master, and makes the political world the scene of his activities, the result is the dictator.

The psychologist does not have to search far to find the grievance complex in Hitler's mental make-up. It rides him like a fury. Beginning possibly as an under-dog frustration in a youthful rebellion for recognition, it is now expressed as a blind rage, a ruthless onslaught, as if the only form

of expression open to his paranoiac mind were hate. His complex has led him, now that he is in power, to persecute Jews, burn books, torture objectors in concentration camps. His distorted ego disregards history, banishes learning, makes women servile race-bearers for his cause, disposes of religion, reviles all other nations and ideals with fish-wife scurrility, purges and suppresses all opposition. The edicts which Hitler has issued while in power would serve as protocols of paranoia.

Hitler lives in a paranoiac world not unlike the dream of many a patient in an asylum, but which has come into existence for causes over which historians will debate long after the Hitlerian catastrophe has gone the way of all delusion. To me it seems that without the background of armed force, the unwisdom of Versailles, the collapse of deliberation at the League of Nations, the paranoiac world of Hitler would have been impossible. To exist, dictatorship must destroy freedom and build up fear and force.

It is only by an accident of history that the "Aryan" myth and Nordic nonsense was inherited from pre-War Germany. The delusions of Teutonic superiority were developed in preparation for *Der Tag* of 1914. They grew out of a thesis advanced by an eccentric French litterateur, Gobineau. In *The Inequality of Human Races*, Gobineau set forth the notion that the Teuton was the supreme race. The greatness of Leonardo, Michelangelo and a host of others he declared was due to the fact that Teutonic blood flowed in their veins. The "Aryan" cult was further developed by a renegade Englishman, Houston Chamberlain, son-in-law of Richard Wagner. And this literature of "political anthropology" flourished from 1910 to 1918, years during which learning was highly regarded in Germany!

The popularity of the work of Gobineau and Chamberlain and others illustrates the ideological gullibility of the German people. Mass-realistic

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"Adolf Hitler is commonly referred to as the madman of Europe. This designation is apt..."

historians declare that it shows a lack of desire for or appreciation of true civic freedom, a liking for a land plastered with *Verboten* signs, and a craving for goose-step regimentation.

MUSSELI and Stalin are not in quite the same psychological class as Hitler. Yet if the Italian and Russian dictators had been more normal men, more loyal to the accredited standards of sanity, the history of the world certainly would have been far different. As a psychologist I am inclined to agree with John Gunther's conclusion that "all dictators are abnormal; this may be accepted as an axiom," for "the vanity of the normal male is not capacious enough to accept such extreme responsibility."

Except for his megalomania—which is a gigantic exception, indeed—Mussolini is normal enough a human for most careers. Certainly he possesses an abundance of normalizing, extraverted compensations. If early in life he had been induced to wear an orthopedic device which inflicted a reminding sting whenever he strutted, the Caesar pose might have been nipped in the bud. Yet his personal record is fairly damaging, and the price the world has had to pay to satisfy his over-gorged ego is far too high.

It is quite likely, in view of the fact that he is well versed in history, that Il Duce early in life deliberately adopted the principles of Machiavelli. There is nothing psychopathic in deciding that politics is a gangster's game to be played according to gangster's rules, with a few regards for the urbanites, for there are many

gangsters who are not psychopathic cases.

Mussolini told Emil Ludwig what a dictator learns from history is to shoot first. "I want to make my mark on history with my will, like a lion with his claw." His crowning satisfaction is in conquest and the applause of bombastic oratory. He has had to go far to find an outlet for his desire for glory. The son of the modern Caesar, sharing his father's precepts, records that he found mowing down innocent Abyssinians from the air to be glorious sport, and his victim's consternation in finding themselves, family and shelter suddenly exterminated most amusing.

Mussolini once told Nicholas Murray Butler that freedom was not only moribund but dead. Between the bene-



"Mussolini's crowning satisfaction is in conquest and the applause of bombastic oratory."

fits of human freedom and the ego satisfaction of one man he has made his choice.

Of contemporary dictators, Joseph Stalin is certainly the most normal. In personal demeanor he is serene, and he has a sense of humor. He is a man of ability, with an appreciation of historical forces. His personality in many ways is an enigma.

In contrast with Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin did not create the political state which he dominates. With the passing of Lenin, who warned his party against Stalin's methods as crude, violent and menacing, the contest for control of the U.S.S.R. split the state into warring factions. Stalin fought his way to power by indefatigable energy and command of organiza-

ing detail in what was inevitably a difficult revolutionary situation. He used drastic, inhuman methods to win his cause, as is shown by his past records and amplified by his present record of purges. He resorts freely to terrorist methods, apparently without a twinge.

Stalin's make-up suggests a suspicious, withdrawal trend. He rarely sees diplomats or journalists, and even in attending a gala celebration of the Moscow Art Theater, remains screened behind a curtain in a box.

Despite the apparent ovations of their following, the lives of the dictators are as constantly threatened as those of autocratic tsars, thus causing them to have phobias quite similar to psychopaths. Stalin leaves the Kremlin in a cavalcade of three fast-moving cars. He lives in a guarded country house surrounded by high walls. Mussolini's cars have one-way glass so that he can see but not be seen. Hitler has a bomb-proof cellar under his closely guarded mountain retreat, with a charged barbed wire enclosing the estate. The strongest men and, according to their followers, the most adored men in Europe are in constant fear for their lives, which hardly adds to the sanity of their state of mind.

The dictator's following is recruited among a population in despair, and is reinforced by propaganda. Once under way, the dictator imposes his will upon the masses by ruthless compulsion and the silencing of opposition. Dictatorship and freedom, no more than sanity and insanity, can live under the same roof.



"Stalin is serene and he has a sense of humor. His personality in many ways is an enigma."

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

GJS:Flav
61-520

January 23, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: NAZI ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES

There is forwarded herewith for inclusion in the Bureau Library, a pamphlet printed and published by the German Government Printing Office at Berlin in 1934, and being an ADDRESS BEFORE THE GERMAN REICHSTAG BY CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER, Berlin, January 30, 1934:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that he did not recall where this pamphlet originated so far as he was concerned, but it had probably been given to him by someone with whom he came in contact in the course of his daily activities.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

One enclosure

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rem

wish to come to a true conciliation and to bury the tra-
hatchet for ever, will gain more and more strength in
tions and will finally prevail.
o succeed in bringing this about, then the time will
-hen Germany's unrelenting demand for equality of
will no longer be regarded in France as a menace to the
of the French nation, but as the self-evident right of
people with whom one does not only live in political
ship, but with whom one has also many economic inter-
common.

Germany and Great Britain

are highly appreciative of the fact that the British
ment is endeavouring to lend its assistance to the initi-
of such friendly relations. The draft of a new disarm-
scheme which the British Ambassador handed to me
day will be studied by us with the best of intentions and
spirit which, as explained in my address of last May,
governing principle of our foreign policy. If the German
ment, during this last year, found it necessary to leave
sarmament Conference and to withdraw from the League
tions, it was only for the following reason: Germany is
deeply concerned in obtaining a true and practical equal-
rights in an international regulation of armaments. But
developments in that question took a course which was
utely incompatible with what I had to lay down in May
ir unalterable cardinal demand, not only for the sake of
national safety of Germany, but also for the national
r of the German people.

Germany Desires Peace

And in this moment I can only repeat, within the hearing of
the world, that no threat and no force will ever induce the
German nation again to renounce those fundamental rights
which no sovereign nation can be denied. But I can also give
the assurance that this sovereign nation knows no other wish
than to apply its political, moral, and economic energies not
only to the healing of the wounds which the past has inflicted
upon human society, but also to helpful cooperation with those
civilized nations which, according to the true word of an Eng-
lish statesman, make life in this world beautiful and worth
living through their works of intellectual and physical labor.

This first year of the national-socialist revolution has made
the German state and the German people inwardly and out-
wardly more fit to assume that share of responsibility, for the
prosperity and happiness of all peoples, which Providence has
assigned to so great a nation and which therefore human beings
cannot dispute.

Our readiness to fulfill this truly international duty cannot
be symbolized more fittingly than by the figure of the aged
marshal who, as an officer and victorious commander in wars
and battles, fought for our people's greatness, and who today,
as President of Germany, is the most venerable sponsor of the
work for peace in which we all are engaged.

ponents, but whose mutual esteem, based on a recognition of each other's bravery, might become a bridge into the future into a future which might never see a repetition. In one form or another of past sufferings, because otherwise Europe would not be brought to the verge of ruin.

France fears for her security.

Nobody in Germany intends to menace it, and we are ready to do whatever is possible to substantiate this. Germany demands that she be accorded the same rights as other nations. Nobody in the world has the authority to deny any nation such equality of rights, and nobody will be so foolish enough to permanently prevent it. But we who are living witnesses of the horrors of the great war, feel that there is nothing farther from our minds than the thought that we should fear and demands, so comprehensible on either side, should ever lead to a desire to see the two peoples again assure their strength on the field of battle—an undertaking the consequences of which would infallibly result in international chaos.

Prompted by such convictions, and striving for the much needed cooperation of the two peoples, I have tried to promote, and now, the solution of those issues which otherwise are liable to inflame the passions again.

My proposal that Germany and France should right away attempt to come to an agreement as to the Saar issue, sprang from the following considerations:

1. This is the only question pertaining to territory which still remains unsettled between the two countries. As soon as this issue is settled, the German government will be ready and solved to assent truly and sincerely to the formal provisions

of the Locarno Pact because then, in the German government's opinion, there will be no territorial question left between France and Germany.

2. Although the plebiscite will doubtless result in an enormous majority in favor of Germany, the German government is afraid that, in the course of the preparation for the plebiscite, there will be a renewed incitement of national passions, augmented by the agitation of irresponsible emigrant circles. Such new stirring up of the passions would be all the more deplorable as it seems absolutely unnecessary and useless because there can be no doubt as to the final outcome of the plebiscite.

3. No matter how the voting may turn out, it is bound to create in one of the two nations the feeling of defeat. While we hope that then the bonfires of jubilation will burn in Germany, we would for the sake of conciliation much prefer it if, without a final plebiscite, there could have been found a solution equally satisfactory to both countries.

4. We are convinced that, if France and Germany had anticipated the solution by jointly preparing the draft of an agreement, the entire population, of the Saar would, by an overwhelming majority ballot, have expressed its joyous consent to such a regulation, and thus the Saar population's right to self-determination would have been fulfilled without either of the two interested nations having cause to regard the outcome as victory or defeat, and without giving propaganda another chance to interrupt the mutual understanding which has begun to spring up between the German and French peoples.

I am sorry that the French thought it impossible to adopt the idea. But I will not abandon the hope that, in spite of it

vernment will endure in the long run by relying exclusively on force. And so the national-socialist government of Germany will also in the future make it a rule to ascertain again and again to what extent the will of the nation is personified in the government at its head. And in this sense, I think, that we savages," after all, are the better democrats.

Understanding with Austria

Finally I, who with joyous pride calls the Austrian brother country his and his ancestors' homeland, must protest against the idea that the German sentiment of the Austrian people is in need of any kind of incitement coming from Germany. I think I know my homeland and its population well enough, even to-day, to know that the pulse-beat of the sixty-six millions of the Germans in Germany, throbs also in their hearts and senses.

May fate grant that at last and in spite of every thing, a way be found which will lead out of these calamitous conditions to real conciliation and settlement. Germany, fully respecting the independent will of the German people in Austria, stands ready at any time to join hands with Austria in a real understanding.

German-Italian Friendship

I cannot in these remarks on our foreign relations refrain from expressing my joyous satisfaction that, during this year, new and abundant confirmation has been given to our tradi-

tional friendship with fascist Italy, so highly cherished by national-socialism, and to the high esteem in which the great leader of that nation is held also among us. The German people gratefully appreciate the statesmanlike and objective justice of which present-day Italy has given so many proofs during the Geneva negotiations and thereafter. The visit which the Italian secretary of state, Mr. Suvich, paid to Berlin afforded us the first opportunity to give expression here, however inadequate, to our feelings for the Italian people, whose outlook upon the world and life is so closely related to ours, and our feelings for the superior Italian statesman.

Franco-German Relations

Just as the national-socialist government during the past twelve months laboured to come to an understanding with Poland, just so have we honestly endeavoured to mitigate the conflicting interests between France and Germany and, if possible, by a general settlement of issues come to a final understanding. The German struggle for equality of rights, which we regard as a struggle for the honour and inalienable right of our people and which we will therefore never abandon, can in my opinion best be brought to an end by a reconciliation between the two great nations who so often during the last centuries have spilled the blood of their best sons on the fields of battle without essentially changing thereby the underlying final facts. I also believe that this problem should not be viewed merely through the spectacles of cool professional politicians and diplomats, but that its final solution can be effected only through a warm-hearted resolve on the part of those who once faced each other

any, no more than the rest of the world has hitherto been able to check the active interference of German emigrants with German developments here at home. If the Austrian government complains of a political propaganda which is urged to be carried on from Germany against Austria, then the German government might with much more right complain the anti-German propaganda carried on by the political emigrants living in other countries. The fact that the German press is printed in the German language and can thus be read by the Austrian government may be a bit awkward for the present Austrian administration, but cannot very well be changed by the government of Germany. But when in non-German-speaking countries German newspapers are printed in millions of copies and then shipped into Germany, then the German government might see in this a real reason for protest, for it does not seem very plausible why certain Berlin papers, for instance, should be published in Prague or Paris.

Emigrants in Foreign Countries

How difficult it is to check the influence of political emigrants on their homeland, is shown by the fact that even the League of Nations, in a district where it manages public affairs under its own authority, seems powerless to prevent emigrants from interfering with matters in their former homeland. It was only a few days ago that the German political police on the border of the Saar District had again to arrest sixteen communists who tried to smuggle large quantities of hostile and subversive propaganda material into Germany. If such things are possible even under the jurisdiction of the League of Na-

tions, then it would be unjust to blame Germany for alleged occurrences of a similar nature.

Consequently the German government refrains from lodging further complaints with neighboring states on account of the anti-German emigrant propaganda tolerated there, even when that goes to the length of conducting a mock-trial calculated to ridicule the highest German tribunal, or as to-day when it finds expression in vile agitation for an economic boycott against Germany. The German government can afford to do without such a formal complaint because it feels itself to be the impregnable representative and trusted executor of the German nation's will. It obtained this inner security because it did not fail, for its own satisfaction and for the enlightenment of the world, to appeal several times within a single year to the electorate among the people and to have this confidence reconfirmed by popular vote although it was under no obligation to do so. The attacks against the present Austrian administration could at once be disposed of if the latter would bring itself to appeal likewise to the German people in Austria in order to ascertain before all the world whether the will of the people is identical with the intentions of the government.

I don't believe that the government of Switzerland, for example, which also has millions of citizens of German race, could complain of any attempts by German circles at meddling with its internal affairs. The explanation, it seems to me, is this that the government of Switzerland is evidently supported by the confidence of the Swiss population and therefore need not account for internal difficulties by blaming foreign interference. Without wishing in the least to get mixed up in the internal affairs of other countries, I must say at least this: No

integrating part of the German Empire for many centuries, as capital city, in fact, enjoyed during five long centuries honor of being the residence of the German emperors, and as soldiers, no longer ago than in the recent world war, stood side by side with the German regiments and divisions. In fact, even without such considerations, cannot be surprising to anyone who remembers that practically all the ideas and conceptions in Europe, which were of an intellectually revolutionizing character, have regularly become effective even beyond the boundaries of the countries in which they originated. As the ideas of the French revolution spread throughout Europe without regard to the political frontiers of states, and it is not to be wondered at if to-day the ideas of nationalism are, in a manner most comprehensible, taken up by the German population of Austria owing to its intellectual and national kinship with the entire German race.

If the present Austrian administration deems it necessary to suppress this movement by the use of extreme public measures, then this is most certainly its own business. But then must also take the personal responsibility for the consequences of its own policy and must answer for them. It was not until the course of action which was adopted by the Austrian administration affected German citizens domiciled in Austria, or passing through it as transients, that the German government had to draw the necessary conclusions. The German government cannot be expected to permit its nationals to enter as guests into a country whose administration has made it unmistakably clear that it regards every national-socialist as an undesirable element. Just as we here in Germany certainly could not count upon any tourist traffic from America or Eng-

land if travellers from those countries were violently robbed of their national badges and flags while in German territory; but for the same reason and with the same right the German government must resent it if that sort of humiliating treatment is meted out to German citizens who go as tourists or guests into another country which, moreover, is itself really a German country. The national-socialist emblem and the swastika flag are acknowledged symbols of the present German nation. Excepting the so-called "Emigrants", all the Germans that nowadays travel to foreign countries are national-socialists, every one of them.

If the Austrian government is displeased because Germany prevents her citizens from entering a country whose government shows such hostility, even to individual representatives of the view of life now prevalent here, it ought to consider that an omission of the precautionary measures taken on our part would necessarily lead to situations which would actually prove unbearable and extremely dangerous. The present-day citizen of Germany has too much pride and self-respect to allow his national badge of honour to be torn off his body without offering resistance, and so there is no way out of the difficulty but to spare such a country the inopportunities of our visits.

As to the other claim of the Austrian government saying that Germany is attempting, or even as much as contemplating, some sort of aggression against the Austrian state, I must most decidedly repudiate such an idea. If the tens of thousands of political fugitives from Austria, who are in Germany to-day, take an ardent interest in the doings in their homeland, such state of affairs may have a deplorable effect now and then, but it cannot be prevented by any measures on the part of Ger-

German-Polish Relations

conformity with these intentions the German government has been striving to establish new and better relations with the Polish State.

When I took over the government, on the thirtieth of January, the relations between the two countries seemed to be rather unsatisfactory. There was the danger that an attempt might develop out of doubtlessly existing differences to had their causes in the territorial stipulations of the Versailles Treaty and in a mutual nervousness resulting therefrom. It was to be feared that a prolongation of such a state of affairs could assume for both sides the character of a traditional burden in external politics.

Such a development would hinder the beneficial cooperation of the two nations for the whole future, irrespective of immediate latent dangers. Germans and Poles will have to get reconciled with the fact of the existence of the two nations. Therefore, more appropriate to change a state of affairs in a thousand previous years could not eliminate and in a thousand years to come will not eliminate either; it is to change this condition in such a way that the highest possible advantage will accrue to both nations from it. It is imperative to me to point out, by a concrete example, really existing differences must not prohibit that form of international intercourse which is more useful for peace, for the welfare of the two nations, than the political enmity, ultimately the economic paralysis which must necessarily follow from permanent mutual suspicion. Furthermore, it seemed to be wise to treat the problems of the two countries

in a free and open discussion directly rather than to entrust a third or a fourth party with this task. No matter what the differences between the two countries may be in the future, the attempt to settle them by war would lead to a catastrophe out of proportion to any possible gain! Therefore, the German government, happy to find the leader of the Polish State, Marshal Pilsudski, equally broad-minded, embodied this mutual recognition in a treaty which will not only be equally useful to the Polish and the German peoples but will also substantially contribute to the maintenance of general peace. Following the spirit of this treaty, the German government is willing to promote also the economic relations with Poland so that a state of unproductive restraint can be followed by a period of useful cooperation. It is a matter of particular satisfaction that within this same year the national-socialist government of Danzig was able to come to a similar clarification of its relations with the neighboring state of Poland.

Austrian Relations

Much to the regret of the German national government the relations of Germany to the present administration in Austria are not satisfactory. This, however, is no fault of ours. The allegation that Germany intended to do violence to the Austrian state is absurd and cannot possibly be substantiated or proved by anything. On the other hand, it is nothing but plausible and natural that an idea which has taken hold of the entire German people, agitating it to the very core of its being, will not stop short at the boundary-posts of a country whose history shows it to have been, under the name of "the German Eastern March",

ruin of not merely the German trade, but also to a large extent of the world trade that a treaty put an end to a procedure which was already impossible because of Germany's complete destitution.

When the new German government took up the struggle for German equality of rights, it was convinced that it was giving its share also in the political sphere to establish sound economic relations throughout the world.

For it is obvious that without taking the venom out of the political relations of nations, and from the political atmosphere in general, no economic cooperation, which always requires confidence, is possible.

Such cooperation will be necessary if the great economic problems are to be tackled seriously in coming years. These tasks result, on one hand, from changes in the markets of the world and, on the other, from the fact that it remains a necessity for certain nations to export.

Feeling Toward Other Countries

As a matter of principle it is immaterial to the German government, in its relations with other countries, what form of constitution and government those countries have chosen. It is most decidedly each nation's own affair to determine its internal life according to its own judgment. It is, therefore, also the German nation's own affair to determine, according to its own judgment, the spiritual content and the outer form of its state organization and government.

Much to our regret we must state that for many months the difference between our conception of things and that of other nations, has been made the reason for accusing the German people and the German nation not only of numerous unjustifiable acts but also for treating Germany with unjustifiable suspicion.

We have not followed this course. It has been our sincere aim, during the past months, to foster, in a spirit of reconciliation and understanding, the relations between the German nation and all other states, even when there were great, and maybe unbridgeable differences between the ideas of those states and ours. Whether we had to deal with democratic states or with others of an anti-democratic character, it has always been our aim to find ways and means for international cooperation and for adjusting differences. Thus, it was quite comprehensible and possible that, in spite of great differences in their philosophies of life, the German nation should have endeavored, during this year, to promote friendly relations with Russia. When Mr. Stalin in his last great speech expressed a fear that there might be anti-Soviet forces at work in Germany, I must immediately correct such an opinion by saying that: no more than a German national-socialist tendency would be tolerated in Russia, will we tolerate a communist tendency or propaganda in Germany! The more clearly this obvious fact is recognized by both states, the more natural will be the fostering of the common interests of the two countries. We, therefore, welcome the endeavor to stabilize conditions in the East by a system of facts, as long as the leading principles of these facts shall not serve political tactics but rather the strengthening of peace.

day all the ministers of that cabinet are still in office, that one who left of his own free will. I am glad to see his genuine German patriot, who was included in our candidates, has been elected to the Reichstag. Thus, the appointed to the government in January 1933, have up to what they demanded from the whole German nation, namely, to set aside all former differences and to work for the rebirth of our nation and for the honor and glory of our state.

The struggle for the inner reorganization of the German people and the German state, although it has found its highest expression in the amalgamation of the party and state, and in the proclamation of the new German Reich, is not yet terminated. Faithful to the proclamation which we made when we took over the government, a year ago, we shall carry on the struggle. In this the aim of our inner-political intentions and actions are defined for the future. They are, first—the strengthening of the German people by the consolidation of all forces into one organization which will at last make up for what has been neglected in the last hundred years on account of egoism and inefficiency, secondly—the promotion of the welfare of our nation, and thirdly—the spheres of life and culture.

At the German Reichstag, within these very hours, will have been passed a new law in order to authorize the government legally to carry on the national-socialist revolution.

Honor and Equal Rights

When, on the thirtieth of January, I was entrusted with the new government by the President of Germany, I as well as

the members of the cabinet and the whole German nation, were moved by one fervent wish: May God Almighty make us the tool to restore to the German people, honor and equal rights in the world. As honest adherents of a sincere policy of reconciliation, we thought that this was the best we could do for real peace among nations. We have made this idea the guiding principle of all our actions in regard to foreign politics.

The new Germany, in dealing with all peoples and all nations, had only one wish,—to live with them in peace and friendship. We were convinced that it must be again possible in this world to talk about differences in international life, without always thinking of brute force. One of the worst results of the Peace Treaty of Versailles is that it perpetuated the conception of victor and vanquished. Thus, it necessarily brought about the danger of perpetuating the idea that differences of opinions and interests in international life must either not be voiced by the weaker party at all, or must be answered with brute force by the stronger party. The idea, that by means of sanctions one may have the right to heap new injustices upon the outlawed nations, cannot but lead to an abhorrent moral chaos in international life. Experience proves that humble servility on the part of the vanquished tends less to mollify the victor than to spur him on to new encroachments.

For fourteen years the German nation tried, by pursuing a policy of fulfillment to the point of suicide, to reconcile irreconcilable enemies and to contribute its share to the erection of a new European union of states. The results were very sad. The fact that concessions were made regarding reparations does not prove the contrary. It was only after

public welfare would dangerously approach the number of those who could still support the community. It is not the churches that feed the armies of these unfortunate ones, but the people must do it. If the churches should be ready to take care of these people afflicted with hereditary disease we would be only too glad to give up their sterilization. As long as the state is obliged to take from the citizens yearly increasing enormous sums of money—surpassing the sum of three hundred and fifty millions per year in Germany today—in order to support these pitiful diseased people, it is forced to remedy conditions. The state must see to it that such undesired suffering is not transmitted from generation to generation, and that millions of healthy people must not be deprived of the necessities of life in order to support millions of diseased people.

Revolution Without Bloodshed

Men of the German Reichstag! However great the results of the year of the national-socialist revolution and of its government are, the fact is still more remarkable that this great revolution in our nation could take place like lightning and almost without any bloodshed.

It is the fate of the majority of all revolutions that rushing forward, they lose sight of realities and are finally wrecked on hard facts.

We have been able to lend this national revolution, on the whole, in an exemplary fashion such as has hardly ever been done before, except in the case of the fascist revolution in Italy. The reason is that not a people driven to despair, raised

the banner of revolution and put the torch to the existing state, but instead, the battle was fought by a splendidly organized movement possessing highly disciplined adherents. This is the lasting merit of the national-socialist party and its organizations. It is the merit of the brown guard. The party has prepared the German revolution and has carried it out and terminated it almost without bloodshed and according to schedule.

Besides, this wonder was possible only with the voluntary and unconditional consent of those who, as leaders of similar organizations, strove for the same aim or who, as officers, represented the German army.

It is a unique historical event that there existed such sincere cooperation between the forces of the revolution and the responsible leaders of a very disciplined army—a cooperation between the national-socialist party, myself as its leader, and the officers and soldiers of the German army and the German navy,—a cooperation dedicated to the service of the nation.

While the Steel Helmets have been approaching national-socialism these twelve months, and crowned this fraternization most beautifully by complete amalgamation, the army and its leaders supported the new state in unconditional loyalty and as history will record, made possible the success of our work. The only thing that could save Germany was not civil war, but the unanimous concentration of all those who, even in the worst years, had not lost their belief in the German people and in Germany. At the end of this year of a most intensive internal revolution, I would like to point to a special evidence of the great unifying force of our ideal. Although there were only three national-socialists in the cabinet in January 1933.

ing sound, and only what is unsound inspires their interest and their support.

And among these enemies of the new government I would like to count also the clique of those incorrigible dihardards who insider nations nothing else but scattered commercial stations without masters, and who are waiting for a ruler to insure their only possible happiness by his claims to divine right.

And, finally, I count among them that insignificant little group of ultra-nationalistic idealogists who believe that the cople of Germany can only be made happy by eradicated ie experiences and results of a history of two thousand years, and wandering forth anew in imaginary bearskins.

All these opponents in Germany comprise together less than wo-and-a-half millions in comparison with more than forty millions acknowledging the new state and its government. These two millions cannot be considered as opposition as they institute a chaotic conglomeration of the most diverse opinions and conceptions totally incapable to pursue a common ositive aim, and only united in a common negation of the state of today.

But there are two categories of people more dangerous than these groups just mentioned, who must be considered as a real nability of the state today and of the future.

We have, first of all, those political migration-birds who ways appear at harvest-time. They are fellows weak in character, but out and out opportunists, who rush into every successful movement to forestall or to answer questions about their previous activity by boisterous clamor and by posing as undred-and-ten per cent adherents. They are dangerous

because covered by the mask of the new government they are trying to satisfy their purely personal egoistic interests. Thus, they become a real liability of a movement for which millions of decent people have sacrificed everything for years and years without ever having thought that they might be rewarded for their sufferings and privations. It will be a very important task of the future to cleanse the state and the party of these obtrusive parasites. There are many people, decent at heart, who could not join the movement for very comprehensive, even cogent, reasons. They will, then, find their way to the party without risking to be taken for such obscure elements.

On Sterilization

And another heavy burden is the army of those who, diseased by heridity, constitute a negation of national life.

The state will have to take truly revolutionary measures. It is a great merit of the national-socialist movement that already in the past year it attacked this danger of slow decay of the nation by erstwhile legislation.

If there is opposition against this legislation—especially from the churches—I have to reply:—

It would have been more appropriate, more honest, and, above all more Christian, to have opposed in past decades those who intentionally annihilated healthy life, instead of carrying on a mutiny against those who wanted to do away with disease. The laissez-faire in this sphere is not only a cruelty against the individual innocent victims but also a cruelty against the whole of the nation. If the development should go on as in the past hundred years the number of those under

The primitive formula that instead of the people not serving business and business capital, but rather that capital must serve business and business the people, has already in this year been the supreme guiding principle of the government.

And due to this more than anything else it has been possible to continue intelligently and enthusiastically the great practical and effective work of the government. Thus it was possible by the medium of removing taxes and prudently applying state subsidies, to stimulate national production to an extent which most of our critics considered quite out of the question twelve months ago.

Many of the measures thereby introduced will be only fully appreciated in the future, especially the furthering of the motorization of German traffic in connection with the building of state motor-roads. The old rivalry between the railway and the motorcar has found a solution which one day will be of great profit to the whole German nation.

We were convinced that, to set our economic life in motion, it was primarily necessary during this year, to provide first a primitive form of employment, in order to increase the consuming power of the great masses, as a first step towards making possible the increased production of the higher class goods.

At the same time efforts were made to put in order the completely disorganized financial life of the nation, states and communes, on the one hand by large-scale measures and on the other by most brutal economy.

The extent of the economic revival is shown most clearly by the very substantial reduction in the number of our unemployed, and by the none the less important increase in the total income of the nation.

Because of the prime necessity of setting in motion our national production and reducing the number of unemployed, many otherwise desirable tasks had to be renounced.

Attacked on All Sides

Naturally, our activities this year, in spite of everything, have been attacked by numberless enemies. We have borne this burden and shall also be able to bear it in the future. If degenerate critics, most of whom more for criminal than for political reasons, left the country, which as the scene of their former activities had become too dangerous, now try to mobilize a credulous world with the skill of true rogues and a criminal lack of conscience, their lies will be increasingly exposed, as tens of thousands of respectable and honourable men and women in growing numbers come to Germany and are able personally to compare the accounts of these international "persecuted persons" with the actual reality.

Furthermore we shall take little heed of those communist ideologists who consider it their duty to turn back the wheel of history, and serve a sub-human species which confuses the idea of political freedom with the letting loose of criminal instincts. We mastered these elements when they were in power, and ourselves in opposition. We shall master them with greater certainty in the future, now that they are in opposition and we in power.

Some of our bourgeois intellectuals also believe themselves unable to face hard facts. However, it is certainly more expedient to regard these rootless intellectuals as enemies rather than to count them as adherents. They turn away from every-

uring the last twelve months, truly amounts to an historical revolution.

e transformation and coordination of numerous organizations of public life was a definite part of this revolution. s with one basic aim: to uphold and strengthen our nationality. Fundamental changes in the administration were necessary as judiciary reform. The cleansing of our ed public life lead to a reform of the press, the film, he theatre world. In every way it has been endeavored ve a deeper meaning to public life, to recover art for the an people, and to adapt science and education to the new

Economic Problems

, incorporate the principles of the national-socialist movement in the economic sphere has been more difficult, because, as first place, three very pressing problems had to be immediately considered:

It proved necessary, in order to rescue the farmers from dilate and complete ruin, to come to their aid and issue regulations concerning commercial and price policy, and we laws to provide them with a strong and indestructible we.

The spread of general corruption made it necessary to idelately and thoroughly cleanse our economic life of the possible influence of speculators and freebooters.

The task of obtaining work for 6½ millions of unemployed forbade the dwelling on theories which were too tiful to be real and thus useless for the present task. At time when the national-socialist revolution took over the

government, there was one unemployed to every two employed. If this number of unemployed, as was not only dreaded, but even expected, had further increased, in a short time this position would have been reversed and thus become hopeless.

The needs of these 6½ millions of unemployed could not be satisfied by the mere show of beautiful marxist theories, but only by actually supplying them with work.

Thus this year we have already directed the first general attack against unemployment. In a quarter of the time which I requested before the March election, a third of the total unemployed were again placed in useful employment. Success was achieved only because the problem was attacked concentrically from all sides. In reviewing the past year to-day, equipped with the experience which we have had, we are preparing to renew our attack against this social evil. The cooperation of state incentive, private initiative and energy, has however been possible only because of the renewed confidence of the nation in its leadership, and in the secure stability of a certain kind of economic and legal order. Many opponents think to belittle the fame of our work by saying that of course the whole nation helped us. Yes, that is the deepest pride with which we can be filled, that we have really succeeded in uniting the whole nation and putting it into the service of its own regeneration. For only in this way we have been able to master problems on which so many previous governments have stumbled, something which they could not but do because they lacked this confidence.

And, ultimately, this was the only possible way to bring into unison our gigantic practical work, part of which was begun on the spur of the moment, with the principles of our ideals.

... does not have both good and bad qualities, so likewise instance it is also possible to find meritorious pages even histories of the worst dynasties.

... organizations cannot be judged only by single acts which they might bring forward to justify themselves, but the very question is, what damage, taken as a whole, did they do the German nation and its history, and in this respect most important to point out that these organizations were the outcome of a desire to contribute to Germany's greatness but were almost exclusively the product of an egoistic reckless policy to further family power. When, thanks to interventions of fate this policy did not succeed in destroying Germany as a nation, it was not due to the errors of this policy, but almost entirely due to those who consciously and unconsciously, as tools of providence, protected and defended the eternal rights of the nation against artificial organizations. Even if this family power policy use of lumbering racial characteristics, it did not enrich the importance of those races in the eyes of the world with their capacities to live, but rather condemned them to an undignified insignificance.

... against these principles of a purely selfish dynastic policy, socialism proclaims those of the maintenance and improvement of the German people, of those millions of farmers, workers and citizens who equally share the blessings and miseries of a common fate.

At this point, therefore, I wish to protest against the view, which has recently been again put forward, that Germany can be happy once more under the reign of her hereditary

No,—we are one nation, and we want to live in one country. And those who in former German history so often sinned against this principle, could not assert that they owed their position to the will of God, but as history unfortunately only too often shows, to the opportune grace and backing of our worst enemies.

Therefore we have in this year deliberately asserted the authority of the state and of the Government against those, who as weak descendants and heirs of the past policy, thought they could also establish their traditional opposition to the national-socialist state.

It was one of the happiest moments of my life when it became evident that the whole German people approved of this policy which exclusively represented their own interests.

With a full appreciation of the merits of monarchy and with all due respect for the really great emperors and kings of German history, to-day the question of the final form of the German government is beyond discussion. However, no matter to what decision the nation and its leaders may come in the future, there is one thing which they must never forget: Whoever is at the head of German affairs, is there by appointment of the German nation, to whom alone he is exclusively responsible.

I, personally, only consider myself empowered by the nation to execute those reforms which may enable the nation some day to make the final decision as to the ultimate form of government in Germany.

This stupendous undertaking of forming and creating our new nation will also be in the future the foremost aim of the national-socialist government. The preparatory work, carried

He speaks the final word and his will is considered as the decision above the egotistic tendency of the individual.

We national-socialists, clearly foreseeing this unique development, built up through years of hard work our working organizations, which served as the preliminary organization to prevent the armies of German working-men from being a leaderless, disorganized mob when the old system destroyed, and which served to lead them with a firm hand in a compact body, into a world of new facts. And we at the same time, convinced that this mighty work of rearing political and economic class organizations is by means concluded, but will afford us a living task in future years, just as in the last twelve months. Only one fact is changeable:

What has been, will never return.

Attitude Toward Church and Monarchy

No less fundamentally decisive is the new relationship between the state and both Christian confessions. Filled with the desire to secure for the German people the great religious, ethical and moral values which are anchored in the two Christian confessions, we have abolished political organizations and so doing strengthened religious institutions. For, an agreement with the powerful national-socialist state is more valuable to a church than conflict between confessional political societies, which in their coalition-conditioned policy of compromise, says must barter personal advantages for members of their party at the cost of sacrificing the ideals of inner religious feel-

ing and national consolidation. At the same time we are hoping that the uniting of the various national evangelical churches to a uniform Evangelical Church of Germany will satisfy the longing of those who, because of the uncertainty of evangelical life, feared a weakening of the evangelical faith.

Thus the national-socialist state has shown its respect for the Christian confessions during this year and expects the confessions to equally respect the strength of the national-socialist state.

The historical achievement of combining peasants, workers and bourgeoisie into one national community would be meaningless if the actions of this community were governed by dictates of a different political origin and nature or from the past. The strength of the national-socialist party lies in the fact that, even during its inner construction, it never forgot the roots of its existence. It was not founded for individual states with their individual populations, but for the German nation and the German people. From the very beginning, therefore, the construction of the party was guided by the conditions arising, objectively, from the needs of the German nation. Under no circumstances, therefore, can it acknowledge to-day past dynastic interests or the political results of these interests or recognize them as obligations which must always be respected by the German nation in organizing the life of the state. The German states are the sacred foundation stones of our nation. They are a part of its substance and will therefore exist as long as there is a German nation. But the political constructions of the individual states resulted from partly good and partly very bad activities of the past. They were human creations and therefore transitory. Just as there is nothing on this earth

on of the German Reichstag!

For over seventy years these parties have been a living part of the German nation, and even if they underwent changes in it, in essence they seemed to be immortal. Indeed they grew increasingly important. Since 1918, the constitution of the nation rested on them and proclaimed them (although in reality fermented the decomposition of the state) to be the foundation stones of the life of the state. For seventy years they continually increased their importance in the state and in the bartered and exchanged power, one with the other, as the object of their desire and interest. From their own point of view, they dominated German legislation. This resulted in the degradation of the Nation to being the executor of their wishes. And even when Germany lost a war, this fact only affected the parties. And when the German nation lost its freedom, the parties insisted on their rights all the same. And when at last the German nation was confronted with hopeless misery, even destruction, the parties more than completely tyrannized public life.

After One Year of National Socialism

Now, my men of the German Reichstag! Within one year of the national-socialist revolution we have overthrown the parties. Not only have we broken their power, but we have abolished them and eliminated them from the German nation. Whether they revolved as satellites of the second and third internationals, whether they represented the middle classes, the interests of catholicism, the aims of an evangelical socialism, the ambitions of a financial autocracy, even to the contemptible representation of our

rootless intellectualism, they have all gone. The strength of our national life during this year rose victoriously above the ruins of a sunken world.

What are all the legislative measures of decades in comparison with the power which this single fact represented?

In past days new governments were formed, but in the last year we have formed a new people.

And just as we have overcome the symptoms of the political disintegration of our nation, so have we this year already begun to fight against the symptoms of economic disintegration.

When I gave the order on the 24th of April, that the party organizations on May 2nd, the day after the National Labor celebration, should occupy the buildings of the trade unions and should convert these strongholds of international class madness into bulwarks of national work, this was not done for the purpose of robbing the German workman of a valuable organization but, only for the sake of the whole German people, to smooth the way for peaceful work which, in the future, would benefit everyone. For, at the same time, with this measure we struck from the hands of the other side the weapon of economic class war. With one year's legislation, conceived on a large scale, we have now definitely laid the foundations for a state of affairs in which the creative interests of the community will be decisively supreme, instead of only the right of might of the economically more powerful. Because it is quite clear to us that the gigantic tasks which not only the economic distress of the present indicate but which are also evident when critically contemplating the future, can only be accomplished when the representative of the interests

work. It has a million men and women of high intellectual and manual ability and skill.

Furthermore millions of its population desire the higher treasures of life and culture.

And, ultimately, it has in its soil the possibility of increasing its food supply, and in its natural resources the possibility of increasing its material production.

It is thus a problem of intelligence, energy, and determination to bring into harmony this cry for goods and the possibility of producing them. When the authority of a government and the confidence of a whole nation unite in determined action, they will be able to solve this most difficult problem, because they must solve it.

And we are determined not to give in to this task which has to be accomplished, but to grapple with it.

Hitler Appointed Chancellor

When on January 30th, a year ago, our General Field Marshal, our highly esteemed President of the Nation, by means of a decision, truly magnanimous in view of everything that had happened and preceded it, entrusted me with the formation and leadership of the government of Germany, the national-socialist party shouldered a responsibility the greatness of which did not seem to correspond to its influence or to the part it had previously played. At that time, with only two ministers, I entered a cabinet which then held a reserved opinion of the movement and of me personally, and I gave before the nation my promise to tackle the tasks imposed upon us by history and providence, and to seek for them a comprehensive solution.

In that hour I considered myself to be only a representative of and a fighter for my people. I was convinced that even at that moment, a countless multitude inevitably lacked understanding of the true meaning of the mission which movement had to perform, nevertheless in a short time actual deeds would meet with the intuitive assent of the nation. Thus from that historical hour, I have never conceived a mission to be other than one of the whole German nation, if consciously or unconsciously millions of men then did realize this fact or possibly did not want to believe it.

I have never seen in purely outward power any possible substitute for the confidence of the nation, but have always honestly striven to convert the power of authority into strength of confidence. I can, therefore, admit with pride just as the national-socialist party had its roots exclusively in the people, so we as a government have never had any other than that which did not originate in the people, with people, and for the people.

And only out of this deeply inward alliance with the German nation, there grew up within us the power to fight and overcome the conditions which we had to consider not merely as external burdens, but in the long run, as factors leading to the ultimate destruction of our nation.

When, during the fourteen long years of our struggle for power, I again and again proclaimed as a preliminary need for the rescent of the German nation the destruction without compromise of all the middle class and marxist parties, this appeared to the majority of my political opponents to be hallucination of an insane visionary, to be sheer madness

New Social Order Arises

The body of the nation, threatened by decay, had to be provided with a new social order as a basis for the formation of a new solidarity. The fundamental theses of this order, however, could only be found in those eternal laws which were the basis of constructive life. The prominence, over all things immaterial, of the basic foundation of the nation and its preservation, had to be established with intensive clarity. It was furthermore quite clear that the very nature of this foundation contained all those elements which, conformity with our mode of life, both promoted and were useful to its preservation or on the other hand were detrimental to it. The will to preserve this substance, however, led to find an expression which, in a manner conforming to the peculiarity of the people, made that will distinctly evident and led to its practical realization. The conception of democracy underwent therewith a thorough investigation and clarification. From this point of view the new state leadership signifies no more than a better expression of the will of the people than that which is afforded under time worn parliamentary democracy. Thus and in that sense the new state is naturally bound to the task to fulfill all necessary conditions for the further preservation of the nation.

Freeing the nation from all purely formal and customary conceptions of republicanism and democracy it will now be led by the people themselves and this leadership of the people, by the very form of the inner national conditions, will constitute the real government of the state. Political, cultural, and economic tasks can, therefore, be approached only in this sense and

can be solved only from a uniform point of view. This national conception will then lead not only to the overbridging of all hitherto existing class extremes, although these extremes vary, in contrast to the eternity of radical foundations and are therefore unimportant because not permanent, but also to a clarification of the attitude towards the problems of foreign policy.

The national-socialist racial conception and the science underlying it does not lead to a lack of appreciation or of respect for other nations, but rather to a recognition of our assigned task, namely to practically preserve and continue the life of our own nation. This thought inevitably leads to a natural respect of the life and character of other peoples. It frees foreign political activities from any attempt to dominate foreigners in order to rule them or even to incorporate them as a mere numerical mass in one's own nation by forcing them to speak that nation's language. This new conception compels a great and fanatical devotion to the life and thus to the honour and freedom of one's own people, and in like manner a respect for the honour and freedom of other nations. This thought can therefore provide an essentially better basis for the effort toward a true pacification of the world than the sorting of the nations, from mere considerations of strength, into victorious and defeated groups, into groups of those which are justified and into those who have been subdued and possess no rights.

But one result of such an inner revolutionizing of the thought of the nation can be the attaining of authoritative determination and firm instinctive confidence, both preliminaries for the abolition of economic distress.

The following is clear: The German nation has a million of its best men and women unemployed, all of whom want to

...m, therefore, accepted the belief that its laying down of
meant not only the end of the war but also the preven-
of any similar misery for all humanly perceivable future

...for once, hate had not blinded reason, the ghastly ex-
...once just gone through ought to have had a salutary effect
...concerned, in teaching them to avoid by mutual cooper-
...a repetition of a similar experience. And ultimately, for
...reason alone, the incalculable sacrifices of this most fright-
...if all wars would have been, at least for later generations,
...ending.

...the Peace Treaty of Versailles destroyed completely and
...ally these hopes.

...through its attempt to make the balance of power existing
...the end of the war, the basis of a system of international
...ce, it perpetuated hatred on the one hand and exasperated
...ness on the other. By disregarding former human ex-
...ence and the warring protests of wise counsellors, it was
...ght to better serve the future by burdening it with the
...e of the past.

...from this point of view alone can it be understood that, by
...on of such a peace treaty, this hardest lesson which man-
...I has ever experienced did not bring about true peace but
...served to increase discord.

...The insane political and economic burdens which this treaty
...posed had thoroughly shattered the confidence of the Ger-
...n nation in the ultimate justice of the world.

...t was inevitable that fuel should be added to the feelings of
...dered millions of people against a world-order, which order
...de possible permanent defamation of and discrimination

...against a great nation simply because that nation had had the
...misfortune, after heroic resistance, to lose a war which had
...been forced upon it.

...The wire-pullers of the communistic revolution immediately
...realized the unheard of possibilities which resulted out of this
...treaty, and saw how it showed a practical way to revolutionize
...the German people. In making themselves the banner-bearers
...of the fight against Versailles, the communists succeeded in
...mobilizing men and women who in desperation believed that
...chaos alone afforded a way out. The world, however, did not
...seem to notice that, while insisting in a state of blindness on
...the literal fulfilment of inconceivable, even downright mad,
...impossibilities, there was taking place a development in Ger-
...many which, as a first stage to a communistic world-revo-
...lution, would have, within a short time, presented the victo-
...rious powers with a plague-infected bearer of germs instead
...of with a profit-bearing slave to the treaty.

...Therefore, the national-socialist movement had not only
...rendered a service to the German people but also to Europe
...and the world outside of Europe by preventing, through its
...victory, a development which would have given the deathblow
...to the last hopes of salvation from the sufferings of our time.

...In the face of the fact that a complete break-down was
...threatening, tasks of truly historical greatness presented them-
...selves. Not any of the customary changes of government could
...save the nation from plunging into an abyss but only an inner
...reformation of the greatest magnitude and of the deepest con-
...ception. Not outward political or economic problems, but,
...ranging far above these, problems of the soul and of the
...nation were to be solved.

integration. The positive forces of self-preservation began to relax and fall asunder and only the negative forces of destruction in their general attack on the last relics of what remained melted into a frightful unity. The atomizing of the political and cultural life, the ever more rapid decomposition of the organic structure of the nation, the paralyzing of its functions, all led to a shattering of confidence in the suitability and with it in the authority of those who undertook to lead the nation. From the general decay of all basic conceptions about the most important conditions making up our national and social community, there came about a decline in confidence and at the same time inevitably less faith in a possibly still better future. In these circumstances the economic clash had to follow the political and cultural decay. The fact that this economic decay with its frightful pauperization of the masses, did not result in the hastening of the political catastrophes, but instead led to a gathering together of the conscious fighters for a new, constructive, and hereby really positive, philosophy of life, is a unique achievement which can be put exclusively to the credit of the national-socialist movement.

Thus, since 1930, only two things have been possible: either, as a logical continuation of the way which had been prepared for it, victory would fall to the share of communism, with all its unforeseeable consequences, not only for Germany, but for the whole world, or national-socialism would succeed, at the eleventh hour, in beating its international opponent, the lack of understanding among the middle classes of the meaning of this fight, which imperiously demanded a clear decision, was proved by the fact that in Germany, up to twelve months before, they seriously believed that, as silent neutrals,

they would ultimately be the victors in the struggle between these two philosophies of life, each philosophy being filled with a desire for the complete destruction of the other.

The demands made upon our movement by this fight were terrific. Just as much proud courage is necessary to stand ridicule and mockery, as heroism and bravery is necessary to defend oneself against daily calumnies and attacks. Ten thousand national-socialist fighters were wounded during this time, and many were killed. Great numbers were imprisoned, hundreds of thousands had to leave their positions or otherwise lost their means of livelihood. But out of these fights there was born the unshakable guard of the national-socialist revolution, the immense host of the political organization of the party, the S. A. and the S. S. It is to them alone that the German nation owes thanks for its liberation from a mania which, had it triumphed, would not only have kept seven millions workless but would have soon condemned thirty millions to starvation.

Previous Foreign Relations

Concerning foreign policy,—when the German nation in November 1918, stirred and encouraged by the assurances given it by President Wilson in the Agreement of Compiègne, laid down its arms, it held, just as it does today, the deep, unshakable conviction that it was guiltless of the outbreak of the war. Even the signature, to a so-called German confession of guilt, forced from weak men against their better knowledge, does not at all alter this fact. The vast majority of the German

extortions all of which helped to bring about a state of chaos in Germany.

This situation resulted in the following: Innerpolitically,—the November-revolt of 1918 wiped out with one stroke the so-called state authority which consisted of a compromise between bourgeoisdom and legitimism.

This surrender, miserable without parallel, of the responsible bearers of authority, in face of the international-marxistic insurrection of runaway soldiers, shook the nation's devotion, until then certainly more than 90 per cent secure), to the old system of government and its representatives.

After the nation had recovered from this monstrous event, it began, having been educated from times immemorial to obedience in some form, to feel towards the new bearers of power at least a certain obligation for passive tolerance. The weakness of the new regime in numbers as well as in substance led to that unique combination between marxist theories and capitalist practices, which combination, in the course of events, necessarily had to impress the political as well as the economical life with the intrinsic characteristics of that extraordinarily corrupt mesalliance.

By medium of the centre party the bourgeois democracy, more or less in a nationalistic make-up, joined forces with the undisguised marxistic internationalism and then produced those parliamentary governments which, following each other ever decreasing intervals, sold and squandered the accumulated economical and political capital of the nation. For fourteen years Germany thus passed through a period of decay unparalleled in history.

A reversion of all conceptions set in.

Reversion of Conceptions

What had been good was now evil and what had been evil became good. The hero fell into contempt and the coward was honoured. The honest man was punished and the lary one rewarded. The decent man was sneered at, the depraved one lauded. Strength was looked down upon, weakness glorified. Values as such did not count. They were replaced by mere numbers resulting in inferiority and worthlessness. The historical past was just as disgracefully vilified as the historical future was recklessly disavowed. The belief in the nation and in its right was attacked with shameless impudence; it was ridiculed and degraded. The cult of beauty gave way to consciously cultivating inferiority and ugliness. All that was healthy ceased to be the guiding star for human endeavour, and unnaturalness, disease, and depravity became the center of a so-called new culture. All supporting pillars of the nation's existence were undermined and overthrown. And while the millions of people representing the middle class and farmer elements were consciously thrown into ruin, an easy-going thoughtless bourgeois was only too eager to assist as a political helper in the accomplishment of the last and final overthrow. Who can seriously believe that a nation could be forever kept in a state of such decay, without this situation some day resulting in the last and most extreme consequences? No.—This unvariably had to lead to communistic chaos.

Because just to the degree that the leadership of the nation consciously deviated from all canons and laws of reason and subscribed to marxistic insanity, so the community of the people inevitably experienced a continuously increasing dis-

and breaking out of conflagrations and tempests, all seeking positions consonant with the inner limitations of every individual nation. Also the period of an outward general well-being, which seemed to impress the world with a token of a seemingly contented satiety, since the dying away of the shrill of trumpets of the revolutionary Marcellaise until the planning of our century, was pregnant with incessant indications of an inner nervous uncertainty, with a restless longing for more satisfactory foundations for peoples inner lives. That mankind has known formerly in the way of revolutionary events, leaving out of consideration the struggles of a religious nature, had merely been the ever changing play of forces fighting for outward power: the fighting for rulership side of states or at the utmost for expansion of such rulership beyond individual boundaries.

However, since the religious struggles had lost their stirring, spellbinding and fascinating power, perhaps due to the vanishing of a truly alive, pushing force of the creeds, there began the search for new conceptions and ideas,—ones adapted to the times and giving to mankind new aspects of life. And while the common mass of people was still looking upon materialistic things as the only factors governing all events in human life, men arose who in the depth of their souls were not satisfied with such conceptions, who were looking out for a deeper aspect of life and, who in the very age of highest mass prosperity and comfort, began to pervade the world with the most violent struggles for these new conceptions. The inconsistency of the economical and political ideals of bourgeois democracy called automatically the consistent theories of marxism into the arena of those forces. Thus it came about,

while the nations were still living on the fruits of a bourgeois and liberal individualism, that the prophets of the new doctrine preached politically the equality of all values. The parliamentary democracy, however, was automatically bound to get into a deadly struggle with individualism even on the very field of economics.

It could only be a question of time until the ruthless aggressive doctrine of marxistic equalization would have finally over-run the last of the bourgeois political strongholds which protected the economic system; the end would have been the definite overthrow of the political and economic ideology of the bourgeois age.

This development would have taken place even without the world war. But this war undoubtedly materially accelerated the course of events.

Background of Present Situation

In order to understand what happened this year in Germany it is essential to take two factors into consideration. First, the terrible war undermined the solidity of the authoritative rulership of the old regime and laid, by way of its elimination, not only to an internal but also to an external breakdown. Marxism was the active bearer of this development, but the bourgeois democracy, by its passiveness, shared responsibility.

Second, the dictate of Versailles destroyed the independence and the freedom of the nation in its foreign relations by dissolving and disintegrating all power and capacity of resistance. The result was an endless sequence of political and economical

Representatives! Members of the German Reichstag!

If, looking back today, we call the year of 1933 the year of the national-socialist revolution, then, in the future, an unbiased judgment of its events and happenings will embody this designation into the history of our nation as a correct one. In doing that, not the moderate outward form of that revolution, but the inner magnitude of the transformation which this one year has given to the German nation in all fields and in all directions of its life, will be considered decisive. In scarcely twelve months a whole world of conceptions and institutions was abolished and a new world was put in its place. What has happened within this short space of time before the eyes of all of us, — would have been thought and designated even on the eve of the memorable 30th of January 1933, — by the doubtlessly overwhelming majority of our people and certainly by the bearers, spokesmen and representatives of the former regime, to be a fantastic utopia.

It is true that such an historical phenomenon would have been quite unthinkable, if it had owed the command for its happening merely to the flash of thought of a whimsical human mind or even to the play of chance.

Instead, — the conditions precedent for what has happened had formed themselves and were the automatic results of the developments of many years. A terrible distress cried out to be alleviated. In fact the hour was merely waiting until a will was ready and prepared to execute the historical mandate.

The force of this statement is augmented by the fact that similar tensions have been pervading almost the entire world for decades and have found discharge in the continuous flaring

ADDRESS

BEFORE

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

BY

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934

BERLIN
1934

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ADDRESS
BEFORE
THE GERMAN REICHSTAG
BY
CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

BERLIN, JANUARY 30, 1934

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- 1934

Reich to Mark Munich Putsch Tomorrow

Hitler Curtails Celebration of Beer Cellar Uprising

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Germany today began preparations for the anniversary celebration of Fuehrer Hitler's Munich beer cellar putsch of 1923.

It had been traditional for Hitler to speak off the record on the night of each November 8 in Munich's Biergarten Hall to the survivors of the old guard who assembled there the night before the unsuccessful march to conquer Germany was staged.

This part of the program is to be retained Wednesday, but the traditional ceremony on November 8, consisting of a solemn parade to two "tampers" containing the remains of the men who fall in the putsch, has been canceled.

Holiday Called Off

Munich, usually enjoying a holiday on that date, will work as usual Thursday and exercises will be limited to a simple ceremony of depositing wreaths on tombs of Naziism's heroes.

(The revolt was quashed and Hitler, in April, 1924, was sentenced to five years in prison. He was released in December, however.)

Orders creating "offices of trusteeship" in Poland were issued today by Marshal Goering as chairman of the council for national defense, indicating that some form of government for German-occupied Polish territories was being organized.

The orders' immediate purpose was to administer assets of the Polish state, regulate currency and credit systems and initiate economic measures.

that the Kra-
has national omce would have the
authority of general government-
those areas which it said remain to
be "definitely fixed."

Criticism of the neutrality action
of the United States Congress con-
tinued in Berlin's afternoon papers,
but the general line shifted to that
of Propaganda Minister Goebbels
Der Angriff which said:

"Checkbook determines foreign
policy."

Against Wall Street and profiteers
desiring to make money out of mu-
nitions Der Angriff pitted the Amer-
ican working man who, the paper
said, was unwilling to fight on
France's battlefields for causes for-
eign to him.

"Revision (of the neutrality law)
thus becomes a decayed limb on
which America's fate is tremblingly
perched," the newspaper said.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt com-
ments: "The repeal is a step long
before the men who rule Wall Street
and new proof that it is impossible
for any democratic government to
place the interests of its people
above the interests of the ruling
financial caste."

Doubt U. S. Neutrality

The Boersen Zeitung declares
that "compared with the importance
of the repeal itself, clauses such as
cash and carry, prohibition of Amer-
ican ships to enter belligerent wa-
ters, and others, do not appear to
strengthen neutrality but rather
give the impression that they were
designed to counteract the dangers
incurred by offering ones self as a
neutral state as an arms factory to
the western powers."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
describes as the "backstairs joke of
history, that the same President
who wanted to introduce a new or-
der to America now, himself, less
lose the old power, once more."

The Lokalsieger states the
"ghost" gold—worth holds thousands
of Americans enchanted, as Roose-
velt once said, is now introduced in
a law against which their fathers
eagerly warned," while the
Zweifelsblatt writes, "President
Wilson, too, once promised the
American Nation peace and pro-
prietorship."

*Editorial: Hitler's
Munich Putsch*

INDEXED

NOV 1939

Hitler Gets Two Ballots From North Stelton For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 22.—Al-
though there were no local con-
tests in the primaries yesterday a
comparatively large vote was cast
in Piscataway Township with 703
Republicans and 450 Democrats
turning out to the polls. There
are 4,080 registered voters in the
township.

Republicans turned out to sup-
port Mrs. Thers Holzwarth of
Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of
Plainboro, candidates for reelec-
tion to the state committee. The
Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth
516 votes and her opponent, Mrs.
Etta Filakov, 96, while Jeffers re-
ceived 433 and Thomas A. Ger-
rison, his opponent, 148. Mrs.
Daniel C. Lums, who is a town-
ship resident, and the only wo-
man campaign manager in the
history of Middlesex county, was
pleased with the township's vote
for Mrs. Holzwarth. Republicans
also gave Harold G. Hoffman, gu-
bernatorial nominee aspirant, a
majority vote of 434 while Rob-
ert C. Hendrickson, his opponent,
received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirk-
patrick was favored for the state
committee by the Democrats re-
ceiving 241 votes while her op-
ponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, re-
ceived 123.

Balloted votes for the presi-
dency included two written in
for Adolph Hitler and two for
Roosevelt on the Republican
ticket, both received in the North
Stelton section, while the Demo-
crats gave Roosevelt 88 votes. Col.
Charles A. Lindbergh also re-
ceived two votes for the presi-
dency here, one Democratic and
the other Republican. Wendell
Wilkie, also an aspirant for the
nomination for president, re-
ceived 83 Republican votes and
Taft received four. Dewey,
whose name was on the ballot,
however, received 809.

Election boards returned the
ballot boxes and official papers
to Township Clerk Wallace M.
Graves fairly early with the ex-
ception of District 4, River road,
who came trailing in at 4 a. m.

61 100-1674

Hitler Gets Two Ballots
From North Stalton
For Presidency

NEW MARKET, May 22. — Although there were no local contests in the primaries yesterday a comparatively large vote was cast in Piscataway Township with 703 Republicans and 450 Democrats turning out to the polls. There are 4,089 registered voters in the township.

Republicans turned out to support Mrs. Thera Holzwarth of Parlin, and Henry W. Jeffers of Plainsboro, candidates for reelection to the state committee. The Republicans gave Mrs. Holzwarth 516 votes and her opponent, Mrs. Etta Filskov, 96, while Jeffers received 453 and Thomas A. Garretson, his opponent, 146. Mrs. Daniel C. Luna, who is a township resident, and the only woman history of Middlesex county, was man campaign manager in the pleased with the township's vote for Mrs. Holzwarth. Republicans also gave Harold G. Hoffman gubernatorial nominee aspirant, a majority vote of 434 while Robert C. Hemtrickson, his opponent, received 219. Mrs. Ethel Kirkpatrick was favored for the state committee by the Democrats receiving 241 votes while her opponent, Mrs. Mary Dooley, received 123.

(Scattered votes for the presidency included two written in for Adolph Hitler) and two for Roosevelt on the Republican ticket, both received in the North Stalton section, while the Democrats gave Roosevelt 88 votes. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also received two votes for this presidency here, one Democratic and the other Republican. Wendell Willkie, also an aspirant for the nomination for president, received 53 Republican votes and Taft received four. Dewey, whose name was on the ballot, however, received 509.

Election boards returned the ballot boxes and official papers to Township Clerk Wallace M. Graves fairly early with the exception of District 4, River road, who came trailing in at 4 a. m.

FBI Ear Test Shows Hitler Has Double

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Thursday) (C.I.P.S.).—Checking one of the latest "Hitler" photographs against an incontestable one of the German Fuehrer, an eminent London surgeon has determined that Nazi leaders have been using double to impersonate Hitler since the attempt to kill him July 20.

This morning's Daily Express asserts its proof was obtained by the surgeon's application of the ear identification test method used by the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation in "typing" criminals.

The main features of the difference in the pictures, according to the doctor, are the length of the ears, whereas the ear of the authenticated Hitler picture is stubby; that of one of the latest Fuehrer photo is elongated.

The Daily Express concludes that the Nazis' use of a fake Hitler lends color to the parade of reports lately that he is ill, seriously injured, insane or dead.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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INDEXED

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87 NOV 30 1944

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 4/28/44

50 DEC 9 - 1944

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62-60950-11-32

MCS:AB

October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching hereto a memorandum of information received from a confidential source, to the effect that Chancellor Hitler of Germany has designated three Army officers to succeed him in power in the event of his sudden death.

I have also furnished this information to Major General Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President, The White House; Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State; Brigadier General Sherman Miles, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department; Captain T. S. Wilkinson, Director, Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; and Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, Apex Building, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE	10-22
BY	B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
7	OCT 25 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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MCS:AB

MEMORANDUM

October 17, 1941

From a confidential source information has been received to the effect that wide-spread reports have been circulating in Germany that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has changed his former plans for his successors and now in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders will succeed him: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, General Heinz Guderian and Field Marshal Karl von Rüddestedt. It is said that these three Army officers will continue to rule Germany for a period of five years after the peace in Europe has been established.

It will be recalled that Hitler first designated Marshal Hermann Goering and Rudolph Hess as his successors. However, Hess is now a prisoner in England and it is said that Hitler is likely to outlive Goering.

News of this change of the designated heirs to Hitler's power is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It has been suggested that this is a logical arrangement, inasmuch as the Nazis now realize that the war may last a long time and even though there is a German victory in Europe, the victor will have to cope with disorders and military problems for some time.

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62-60950-11-32

OCT 18 1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signature/initials

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MCS:AB

October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

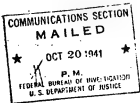
I thought you might be interested in the attached copy of a memorandum of information which I have received from a confidential source to the effect that Hitler has designated three Army officers to succeed him as ruler of the Nazis in the event Hitler meets sudden death.

Sincerely yours,
26570

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



AK- [Handwritten initials and marks]

RECEIVED

MCS:AB

October 17, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you,
I am submitting herewith a memorandum of information received
from a confidential source to the effect that Hitler has
designated three Army officers to succeed him as ruler of
Germany in the event of his sudden death.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
26564

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
MAILED	
★	OCT 20 1941
P. M.	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

etc E mas

Letter to Whi
St

Don
memo to A C

10-

Joseph D. ... Germany

Widespread reports have been circulating in Germany that Adolph Hitler ~~has~~ changed his testament and named as his heir, in case of his sudden death, three German army leaders. These three high officers have been: ~~Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel~~, General Heinz Guderian, Field Marshal Karl von Rüdteedt.

This military triumvirate is to rule Germany for 5 years after the peace in Europe will have been re-established.

As we know Hitler in his first will designated Marshal Goering and Rudolph Hess as his successors. Hess however is now an English prisoner and it is more likely that Hitler will outlive Goering than vice-versa.

The news of the new regulation is being spread in Berlin by word of mouth. It would be the most logical and sensible arrangement as the Nazis now realize that the war may last long and even a Europe based on German victory will have to cope with vast disorders and military problems.

Ken M. [unclear]

1941

[Redacted]

BY THEODORE IRWIN & DR. J. HOFFMAN

A elderly physician, beaten by a hooding man on a street in Berlin one night, yelled "Heil! Murder!" Dashing up, a policeman, quelled the victim: "Sil! You must not discuss politics so loudly!"

That story has spread to every corner of Germany. In a whisper over a beer at a cafe, based over lips in a shop, muffled voice behind closed doors at home, even among minor Nazi officials and in the barracks of the army and the Storm Troops. The story is maddening, the snicker is throatful. Many meet it and grimly. But the story moves on till it covers the nation, crosses the borders.

It's the *Fluiterwiese*—"wit that is whiskered." Tales and gips, poems and satirical parables, riddles and epigrams, fables and allegories, many thousands of them talking at the Nazi regime through the most effective of propaganda media—the mouth and ear of the German people. Perhaps the strongest weapon of protest and attack, open to opponents of Hitler to-day, the jokes for the most part have risen spontaneously from the people themselves. They are born out of real

situations; a new law is passed, a new bulletin issued—the government offers us a target. Each of the *Fluiterwiese* has a significance, aimed at the Achilles' heels in the Third Reich. Many a Nazi bubble has thus been burst.

The power of the gag has been quickly recognized by the underground movement in Germany as well as by the government. The forces fighting Nazism have picked up the jokes and disseminated them like leaflets in the wild.

At the same time, the government, finding the vitriol of ridicule eating away at the foundations of the system, has counterattacked. In 1934, a law was passed providing for punishment of one to ten years in prison for the crime of teaching members of the government or functionaries of the Nazi party. Propaganda Minister Goebbels and other Nazi leaders have made repeated violent speeches against those who "use jokes to undermine public opinion."

They would, if they could, arrest and behind the gag itself but each is as invisible as a wrath, mobile as a being just lately—the one who depicts twins apart easily. The one who yelled all day was Paul, the one who yelled all day was Adam. Stone popular was the tale of Hitler's visit to Hindenburg a few months after the Nazi leader came to power. Hindenburg had become more of a figurehead than ever. Walking with Hitler in the garden, he dropped his handkerchief. Hitler accepted it up, asked to have it signed. "Please, Herr Hitler, let me keep my handkerchief. It's the only thing left I can stick my nose into."

Another important chapter centers on the great purge of June 30, 1934, in which disaffected Nazis under the leadership of S. A. Commander Ernst Roehm were liquidated on alleged grounds of "immorality." Countless jokes arose, but the event is perhaps most succinctly recorded by our widely quoted line: "Captain Roehm's chauffeur has applied for a widow's pension."

While major incidents and crises inevitably produce in their wake considerable waggery, the *Fluiterwiese* gags are often aimed with deadly accuracy, at the core of Nazism—what has been called "the spirit of the system." An illustration is the collective gag concerning the young son of Goebbels, who is at the age of inevitable questioning. The scene is

they every man and woman in Germany has heard the following: "Why does Hitler sit in the first row every time he goes to the theater?" "At least there's one place he has the people behind him."

Some of the Hitler stories have become classics; they crop up again and again, year after year. Wildly told is the one about Der Fuehrer's still to be known as you know, "Trusting before a mass anyone, he asked, 'Do you know who I am?' He was met with blank stares; a few shook their heads. Hitler drew himself up. 'Don't you know that I am Adolf Hitler?' I possess all the power in Germany; I am almost as great as God!" At which one of the lunatics shrieked: "Yes, yes, my boy, that's the way it started with all of us."

Nazi is taking a verbal poke at Hitler, German state's greatest delight in dips at Paul Marbach Goering and Propaganda Minister Goebbels. Even the pair as they arrive in Turgay. Their punishment, it seems, is horrible. Goering is awarded 1,000 uniforms—and no more! Goebbels is presented with 1,000 powerful broadcast radios—and no microphone! The choice bit about Goering is that his latest uniform is made of

Collier—so that you can see the one factor underneath.

They, because his activities and opinions, tend themselves to fit. Condit, more than any other Nazi official, has acquired a long list of admirers—enough almost to fill a standard telephone directory. Most common of them all is "Alabaster Pigeon," with "Woman's Micky Mouse" a close second. His continual bar-
rages and the Joe E. Brown manner that once at a speech in the Sports Palace, he opened his mouth so wide that he bit his ear.

No prop of the Nazi system escapes the optical wit of the concoctors of *Flunkwetter*. The "Heil Hitler" greeting, stiffer rifle, high taxes, low wages, the meager pay of certain officials, corruption of government employees, the rearmament program, the Strength Through Joy movement—all get their share of the barrage. Perhaps the chief—and only—satiric facetia left to opponents of Hitler today is derived from this pocketing away at the institutions established by the Third Reich. One of the most ridiculous of these is the S. A.—the Storm Troops.

A popular yarn concerns Muller who, with many others, had joined the S. A. merely for protection. A friend, meeting him on the street, is astonished at seeing him in uniform. "But, you an old communist—in the S. A.?"

Another quip: "The German people are now divided into two sections—those who march and those who sit."

And another, concerning a citizen of Berlin, recently sent to a concentration camp. "What?" says a neighbor. "Such an honest young man?" "Precisely," is the answer, "that's why he was arrested."

There's pithiness in the "Prayer of the Third Reich":

"Dear Lord, make me dumb.

So that I may not go to a concentration camp.

Dear Lord, make me blind,

So that I may find everything marvelous.

Dear Lord, make me deaf.

So that I may believe in the Hugs.

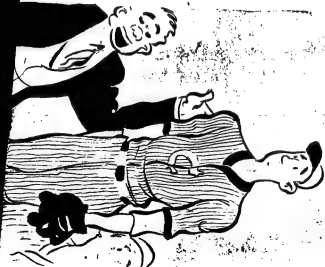
Pray!

Make me blind, deaf and dumb

So that I may fit into the Third Reich."

Volunteers could be filled with the jokes about that conception of Nazism, Aryanism. One might think that the Jews in Germany would be the last to tell them, but they seem to originate from among the Jews themselves.

There's the one about the legendary rabbi in Germany who asks if he is permitted to be a Jew. And about the Englishman who wonders if anti-Aryans, deprived of all rights, are still allowed to pay taxes. Cowardly stories come under the category referred to as "The Jews are Blurred for Every-



to them. As far as the two or three men in the company are concerned, Nasis in the company are concerned, I have nothing to do with them.

Grim is the humor surrounding the meal, bread and feast of Nasis institutions—the concentration camp. One struck with amazement at the ability of the German people to joke about brutality they themselves suffered. It is the masochistic humor of a condemned man in the moment before he reaches the electric chair. It is the laughter of despair and desperation, of a marooned people hopelessly awaiting rescue.

Even within the concentration camp, *Flattenwasser* are passed around. This one comes from Dachau, most notorious of them all. Dachau, it seems, was getting overcrowded and officials were forced to weed out a dozen inmates. Only Nasis—were those cursed of anti-Nasis—were to be selected. The commandant and an aide look over the list.

"Well, what do you think of Schmidt?" asks the commandant. "He's been in the hospital these past five weeks."

"What for?"

"Injuries to his head, kidneys and spine."

"What's his condition?"

"He's worse every day."

"Fine. Then we can consider him converted."

The concentration camps, so the saying goes, "are camps in which is concentrated the Better Germany."

until the authorities decided to offer a reward to anyone who shot the dog. Two Jews read the notice. One, alarmed, whispered: "I think we'd better escape before we're shot."

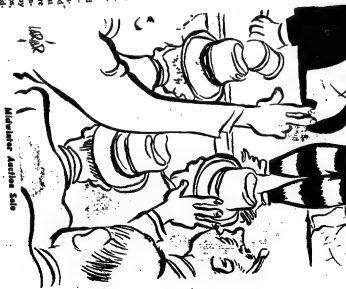
"But why escape? You're no tiger and I'm no tiger."

"Of course we're not. But can we prove it to them?"

Directed at Hitler's poem as a blasphemy of the Teutons is this command: "A. Egyptian baritone, a French drummer, an English violin and a Russian lute. What is it?" No answer is expected.

It's the stories about one-Aryan which, more than others, manage to get out of Germany and make the rounds in the United States. Remarkable, particularly among New Yorkers, is the tale of the left-handed Volkens. Former Minister Schacht serves with Hitler! Der Fuehrer is making a serious mistake in putting all Jews out of business; Jews are the smartest businessmen in Germany. Hitler cock, Schacht offers to demonstrate.

They walk into an Aryan-owned shop and ask to see a set of left-handed teacups. The proprietor is puzzled; he's never heard of left-handed teacups. Out go Hitler and Schacht and into another Aryan shop. They're met with the same bewilderment. Finally, they step into a shop owned by a Jew. Asked for left-handed teacups, the merchant brings out a set of gold-



Midwinter Auction Sale

posed if and when the narrator is caught. "This story is good for his mouth in a concentration camp," or "this one will find you in Dachau for at least a year." Here's a fable said to be good for two years.

A cow, a dog and a jackass were chosen enough to escape from Germany with the advent of Hitler. After a few years in heaven, the refugees became socialist, banded for their Fatherland. They decided to go back—if it were possible. First to try was the cow. Three days in Berlin and she was back with her friends, bagged and worn. "Try're too much for me, those Nazis," mused the cow. "They want to milk you every half-hour."

The dog, however, was not to be frightened off, and back he went to Frankfurt. Four days later he returned, full between his legs, tongue hanging out. "A dog can't live in Germany today," he mused. "No matter what you do, you get kicked around." Despite the bad things, the jackass decided to try it too; he had confidence in his tough skin. Weeks passed and the jackass failed to return. Anxious, his friends went to look for him. In the south of Germany, they met a cat. "The jackass?" the cat exclaimed, in response to their queries. "Why, he's very well off in the Third Reich. All he had to do was, to bob his head as usual, and 'Heil Ja—als!' Hitler has just made him governor of a new province!"

With freedom of the press restored, the whippersnapper takes the place of respect-

German meet, the whippersnapper away at Hitler. Todd once, the effect of a pig is of course wholly insignificant. Told a thousand times—and a million times—a single joke takes on tremendous importance. Multiply this by the countless *Flüchtlinge* in the wind and the slow and steady undermining of the Nazi system becomes apparent. To the forces fighting Hitler within Germany, the barrage of ridicule constitutes a primary step.

giving the way for the major conflict to come.

How the volume of *Flüchtlinge* has swelled in recent years is illustrated by the story of a wealthy lawyer arrested one night for being the life of a party. The S. A. commandant sentenced him to a concentration camp until he had finished telling all the known jokes about Hitler. That was three months ago. He is still in the concentration camp.

Spain. It was this, and the fact of the
porting through letters some of the
suppressed news about Spain, which
forced German newspapers to print
some facts about German soldiers
fighting in Spain. In the recent Czech
crisis, it was the *Pravda* which
carried the true facts and caused
many German soldiers to flee over
the Swiss border. Favorite organs of
the masses, the spoken press is held
to be far more interesting than the
1,000 newspapers controlled by the
Propaganda Ministry. Space in it is
unlimited. It cannot be corrupted,
biased or ineffective. Contributions are
sent from all quarters. It is no prob-
lem; in a few days all Germany
knows the latest story. The style in
which the staff is "written" is pop-
ular, vigorous, crisp; a single sentence
crystallizes an idea, sheds light upon
the darkest and most complicated is-
sue. Every current joke is an editorial
upon a Nazi government action.

If they do nothing else, the poli-
tical rags do a good job of counter-
balancing the powerful and sugges-
tive government propaganda, educat-
ing and disillusioning the people, un-
masking the Nazi idols and the hypo-
cricry, fallibilities and cannibalistic
spirit of the regime. They constitute
a weapon of self-defense, the potency
of which is indicated by the spreading
of *Falschermes* by the Nazis them-
selves, who play with the poisoned
weapon of the enemy.

Uncertain, at every hour of the
day, everywhere that two or more

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: DS

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : Edw. A. Tamm

August 25, 1945

SUBJECT:

[redacted] called at my office, accompanied by a Major, otherwise unidentified. [redacted] and the Major are working on the War Crimes Commission. [redacted] stated that he had talked to his Commanding General and had proposed that the War Department refer to us for "evaluation" all information indicating that any of the war criminals were hiding in the Latin American countries. I told [redacted] that the Bureau would not evaluate any information of this kind -- that the Bureau was an investigative agency and that we would conduct investigations of such matters as the War Department referred to us which were within our investigative jurisdiction, but that we positively would not attempt to "evaluate" information which was not the subject of investigation by the Bureau. [redacted] stated that there was a variety of information appearing from various sources alleging that Hitler and many of his associates were hiding out in the Argentine and the War Department needed someone to evaluate it. I told [redacted] that the Military Attache at Buenos Aires, General Lang, had established himself as the supreme authority upon all mundane matters; that he recognized no delimitation agreement and that consequently the War Department might consider calling upon him for such evaluation.

[redacted] wanted to know whether the Bureau had any "probable cause" for believing that Hitler or any of his associates were hiding in the Argentine and I stated that the Bureau had no tangible evidence of any such hiding but that General Lang had withheld considerable information from us, over a period more than a year, concerning an alleged hacienda in the Argentine which was reported to be a hideout for German subversives allegedly coming to the Argentine by clandestine means; particularly submarine.

[redacted] also wanted to know whether the Bureau would distribute for the War Crimes Commission through the Bureau's international exchange, circulars printed for the apprehension of wanted persons whose apprehension was sought by the War Crimes Commission. I inquired of [redacted] whether fingerprints would be available upon these people and he stated they would not, but in some instances they might have photographs of the wanted persons. I advised [redacted] that I would refer this question to you for your consideration. I recommend

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-76878-11
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32 SEP 10 1945

53 SEP 10 1945

EX - 21

against utilization of the Bureau facilities for distributing such circulars, first, because they will not contain fingerprints and the other identifying data will probably be vague and inadequate, second, because the legality of many of these proceedings is subject to considerable doubt, including the question of means of extradition, and, third, because I don't think we should lend the prestige of the Bureau's name and reputation to the War Crimes Commission and by the association of the Bureau's name with the circulars give the impression to the public generally that the Bureau is attempting to apprehend these war criminals, most of whom I think will never be apprehended.

Agree.
H.

Respectfully,

Edw. A. Tamm

62-99557

May 13, 1953

RECORDED - 113

SE 42

Dear [redacted]

I have your letter postmarked May 6, 1953, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of service, I am unable, as a matter of policy, to comment on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York, with copy of incoming.

ATTENTION SAC: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. You are instructed to make a search of your indices regarding correspondent's contact with your office and advise the Bureau of the details, in order that the Bureau can determine how any future letters he might submit should be handled. Sulet results of your check by June 1, 1953, under the caption [redacted]

Filed for N.Y. 62-5-26-53

Follow-up made for June 3, 1953.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SLT:ank

MAILED 9
MAY 14 1953
COMM - FBI

MAY 20 1953

WPH
V. E. R.

71075

522

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
Att: Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

on March 31st 1952 I contacted
your local agent here at [REDACTED]
N.Y. [REDACTED] and reported to him some
of the facts I had collected on two persons
whose names are [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] who at that time were
living at [REDACTED]

Later, I contacted another of your
agent in the New York City office and
gave him some of the facts on these
same persons. This person was a [REDACTED]

The facts concerning these people
which I have varified in every way at
my disposal, have convinced me that
they are no less than -

Adolph Hitler

Eda Braun

RECORDED - 113
INDEXED - 113

99557

MAY 15 1953

I am aware that it is widely
believed that these persons are dead.
However, I have checked this matter
over with the man who was appointed

by the U. S. Army to investigate the
circumstances of Hitler's death and
have his word that he does not
believe Hitler committed suicide. The
person I refer to was a [redacted]
now a company representative in
Washington D.C. He told me personally
that this was stated in his final rep.

I have seen the woman I put
of Eva Braun at a distance of
about five feet. I have not seen the
man, but I have a great many
facts given to me by a person who
had many contacts with him in
his home. These facts I have checked
and found them to tally in every
respect.

Recently a new photograph of
Eva Braun has been published
showing her as an older woman
than did the one in my possession
at the time I saw [redacted] the
recent picture in the exact image
of the person I saw in Phoenix
Arizona last year.

And what is the purpose
of this letter? It is this: I would
like a statement from you that
the matter has been investigated
to your satisfaction. I do not
[redacted]

expect you to Tell me the
results of your investigation.
Until I receive such a statement
I will continue to feel that
I have an obligation in this
matter.

Yours truly,


FEB -6 1941

TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington

FBI NEW YORK CITY

2-6-41

2-50 AM JJM

DIRECTOR AND SACS LOS ANGELES AND ST. LOUIS

[REDACTED] SUBJECT A GERMAN ACTRESS WHO IS A SPECIAL FRIEND OF DOCTOR PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND ADOLPH HITLER ALSO REPORTED FREQUENTLY IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]

SAN FRANCISCO. LEAVING NEW YORK FEBRUARY FIFTH, FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM EST ON THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS OCCUPYING APARTMENT DUPLEX [REDACTED] CAR

[REDACTED] FOR MEXICO CITY VIA ST LOUIS AND LOS ANGELES. WILL ARRIVE ST LOUIS ONE FIFTEEN PM CST FEBRUARY SIXTH. WHILE IN NEW YORK SUBJECT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FORTUNE. [REDACTED] LEFT NEW YORK CITY JANUARY THIRTIETH FOR ST. LOUIS AND IS STAYING AT THE PARK PLAZA HOTEL ST. LOUIS. IT IS BELIEVED [REDACTED] WILL CONTACT [REDACTED] AT ST. LOUIS. [REDACTED]

DESCRIBED FIVE FEET, SIX INCHES, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY POUNDS, AGE THIRTY, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, FAIR COMPLEXION, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED, THIRTYFIVE YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET NINE

INCHES, BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, TYPICALLY GERMAN DRESSED. ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ASCERTAIN

STOPS IN ST. LOUIS AND MAKE A SPOT CHECK OF ACTIVITIES WHILE THERE. WHEN SUBJECT LEAVES

4 FEB 20 1941

TOLSON

SAK

FIVE

PAGE TWO

LOUIS FIELD DIVISION WILL ADVISE THE FIELD OFFICE COVERING THE
PORT OF DEPARTURE OF SUBJECT FROM THE US IN ORDER THAT HER BAGGAGE
MAY BE SEARCHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU SPECIFIC REQUEST TO AS-
CERTAIN IF SHE IS CARRYING ANY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS TO MEXICO. IN -
FORMATION RECEIVED [REDACTED] IS IN US ON A MEXICAN VISA.

SACKETT

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WASH OK FBI WASH DC STB

LOS ANG OK FBI LOS ANGE U

ST LOUIS OK FBI ST LOUIS AWR

ALL DISCONNECT

(5a)

September 18, 1940

MEMORANDUM

RE: KARL HENRY VON WIEGAND

Karl Von Wiegand advised he has known Chancellor Adolph Hitler for many years. He stated he wrote articles on Hitler for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he claims were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940, had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

Von Wiegand stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even Von Ribbentrop was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to Von Ribbentrop for censorship, he was afraid to authorize its release until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was agreeable.

Von Wiegand claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated were necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purpose of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der Fuehrer.

Von Wiegand says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

Von Wiegand described Hitler as an abnormal person, a transcendium; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even those closest to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to Von Wiegand, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, Von Wiegand claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler expressed himself that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that while if the United States came into the war as an ally of England it would no doubt delay the outcome, it would not change the final result in any manner. Hitler was very much irritated and impatient in response to an inquiry on the Nazis' coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the United States - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" Von Wiegand replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy..." Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

Von Wiegand stated he then asked Hitler about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to Von Wiegand, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (Von Wiegand agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition, not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. Von Wiegand said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told Von Wiegand, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." Von Wiegand stated that he added very pointedly, "That goes for South America too."

Von Wiegand then said that he queried Hitler about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.

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Von Wiegand was asked, "Who is behind Hitler?" and he replied that no one is behind Hitler - that Hitler is the power of the Nazi regime. Von Wiegand stated that Hitler has a demonic energy and an incredible human tenacity to hold to a course. Von Wiegand stated he does not think it has been equalled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychotic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. Von Wiegand claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to whether Hitler had patterned himself after Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, and he replied that Hitler is humble in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, Von Wiegand said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

Von Wiegand advised that Herr Hewell who replaced Captain Fritz Wiedemann, presently German Consul General at San Francisco, California, as liaison between Von Ribbentrop and Hitler told him that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in Borchtegarten, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." Von Wiegand explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races in the world.

Von Wiegand was asked who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and he advised that Herr Schacht was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.

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Von Wiegand claims that Hitler leans to the Communistic side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by Goering.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the manner followed in guarding Hitler and he stated he was unable to give any details except that when he met Hitler in Belgium for his interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several apparently personal guards in evidence.

Von Wiegand was asked what would happen when Hitler was gone and he stated that it is accepted that Goering will be the successor. He explained that Goering is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is Hess who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of tuberculosis of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after Hess was gone.

Discussing Goering for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of Goering as Goering appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why Goering is so subservient; that he takes abuses that one would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by the scratch of a pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You cannot suggest anything to him, whereas Goering is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the United States. It is Goering's view that friendship with the United States must exist; that reconstruction of Europe cannot be accomplished without the aid of the United States. Von Wiegand claims that Goering is sound morally; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with Balbo in Italy, who was fond of Goering, he believes that Goering is a big man.

Von Wiegand stated that Goering told him that the German Government is willing to negotiate for peace since it has accomplished getting England off the continent, which it wanted to do. Von Wiegand stated Goering indicated that the terms of peace as far as Germany is concerned would be a "status quo with England giving back Germany's African colonies".

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Von Wiegand advised that early in the war he had been told that upon its conquest of France, the German Government would "literally dismember her". However, just before his recent return to the United States he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government, except possibly the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, and "even then he might consider a plebiscite". Von Wiegand declared this information is checked by the fact that Hitler precluded Mussolini from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. He advised that there was a non-military corridor established which indicates in his mind that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler is most desirous of having a competent government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered areas. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British Government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English Government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, Von Wiegand stated that ninety per cent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

Von Wiegand advised that Communism has "grown very strong"; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communist threat but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

A discussion followed concerning the strength of the German armed forces. In this connection, Von Wiegand stated the Germans have a strong army. He advised that there are eighteen million men from eighteen to fifty years of age, and the "losses have been unbelievably light". He advised that he talked to people in Belgium

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privately and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to the excellent equipment furnished the men. He stated that he has "been in ten wars" and has never seen an army equivalent to that of the present German army. He advised that the physical limitations of the German army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He stated that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirits; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

Von Wiegand was questioned as to the methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage, including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies. Von Wiegand pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

Von Wiegand claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses with respect to the German forces but stated "they may show up later".

Von Wiegand said that in talking to Goering, it is Goering's belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corps. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Von Wiegand advised that the food supplied the army is good and that clothing is ample.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any further information concerning the German armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway, to such an extent that he had actually

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set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he did not even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even Goering opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned Von Wiegand claims that the military men wanted this and Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the Nazi espionage system and he claimed that the articles written in the United States on German espionage are inaccurate since he believes that the writers do not know what they are talking about. He has advised that he has noticed that one Nicoli has been pointed out as the head of German intelligence. He stated that Nicoli has no influence and definitely is not the chief of the German intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the German Intelligence Service is one Admiral Canaris.

Von Wiegand claims that he has avoided Herr Hialer and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

Von Wiegand was asked whether German sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, to which he replied that he did not know. Von Wiegand could not furnish any information concerning how the German Government selected its agents, whether it used exchange students, refugees, representatives of travel bureaus, or whether it had any alliance with criminals in the United States or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people in the United States.

Von Wiegand did not know how the German agents were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the Gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr Feldmann, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

Von Wiegand advised there is no formal official censorship in Germany, but that the Government "takes the risk of what is sent out".

With reference to German propaganda, Von Wiegand stated that all Europe has been propagandised by the German Government. He stated that he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

Von Wiegand stated that it was his impression that the German Government is limiting its propaganda activities in the United States to attempting to influence the United States that it should stay out of the present European conflict.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning the purported German plans to be followed when a country is taken over and particularly whether the stories that certain groups of people in each of the countries would be liquidated is true. Von Wiegand said that, of course, was a story from Poland but that he "hadn't been there and didn't know".

Von Wiegand was asked how the German Government selected its puppets and he replied that he did not know of any puppets presently but that it had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" Von Wiegand stated he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

Von Wiegand was then asked how the populace was controlled, other than by military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Von Wiegand stated that little attention is paid to the churches in occupied countries.

Von Wiegand was asked about "atrocities" and he stated that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovakians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

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He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

Von Wiegand stated that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan and would not talk about it. He stated that he believes that it "goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world". Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the Far East - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

As far as Italy is concerned Von Wiegand stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to Von Wiegand's statement, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is Von Wiegand's view that Spain should be watched in South America instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

Von Wiegand was questioned concerning German intentions with reference to Iceland and Greenland and he stated that Goering laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

Von Wiegand was unable to give any details about internal conditions in Germany but did state that there is no organized criticism of Hitler. He advised there is, however, a feeling among the people that they would like to be informed when the war will be over. He stated that generally the people appear to be "fed up" with war.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

224:DAJ

[REDACTED]

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Date September 12, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: KARL VON WIEGAND

I told the informant of the contents of the attached memorandum, setting forth the results of an interview which SAC Pieper had with Karl Von Wiegand. The informant would like to have a memorandum on this.

I think that you will be interested in reading the memorandum covering the interview.

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. Foxworth

cc - Mr. Tracy

[REDACTED]

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Signature

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: KARL VON NIGGARD

Pursuant to telephonic instructions from the Bureau, I was able to arrange an interview with KARL VON NIGGARD, Hearst representative, who recently returned from Germany.

I interviewed him in San Francisco in the office of Mr. E. D. Coblentz, publisher of the Call-Bulletin, who arranged for the interview.

The attached memorandum for the Director, the original of which has been forwarded to Milwaukee for the Director's attention, has also been made available to Mr. Connelley here in San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Pitzer
J. L. Pitzer
Special Agent in Charge

MLP:PL
AM SD

RECORDED

INDEXED

65-311

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San Francisco, California
September 4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: EARL VON HINGARD

EARL VON HINGARD was interviewed by me on August 31, 1940. I had approximately an hour in which to talk to him.

VON HINGARD has known ADOLPH HITLER for many years, he states. He wrote articles on HITLER for the Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1938, which he said were written to bring out the baser side of Hitler, and which were not looked upon favorably by Der Fuehrer. Because of these, he feared that he never would get back or be able to maintain his contacts in Germany, but despite this fact, during this last war he has been in Berlin and over Europe generally, and on June 10, 1940 had a fifty minute interview with Hitler at a chateau in Belgium.

VON HINGARD stated that diplomats and attaches of Hitler are terrified in his presence and are very much afraid of him. He gave an example, and said that even VON RIBBENTROP was afraid of him, and when the interview with Hitler was submitted to VON RIBBENTROP for censorship, he was afraid to give it an O.K. until Hitler himself had officially declared that the article was acceptable.

VON HINGARD claims that he is not afraid of Hitler, and that he even would interrupt him in his speech at times and ask questions which he stated was necessary because Hitler would talk uninterruptedly for hours on the subject that he had started on, and for the purposes of his interview it was necessary to continually interrupt him, which was all right with Der Fuehrer.

VON HINGARD says that Hitler has an amazing vocabulary, and a phenomenal memory; that he never forgets. He has been known to recall statements in reports which were written months before by officials, and has reminded them of their inconsistencies at later dates.

VON HINGARD described Hitler as an abnormal person - a transgenius; he never forgives; he treats people with utter contempt, scorns them - even to one closest

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to him, and yet at other times he is overcome by a streak of kindness, and he will give them chateaux and expensive gifts.

Hitler has a great psychological weakness, according to VON RIEGARD, it being a marked fear of being considered weak. He will do things to preclude an appearance of weakness and appears to compensate for this fear. In talking with him, VON RIEGARD claims he noted three personalities - the statesman, the politician, and the demagogue.

~~Enquiry as to his attitude against the United States.~~ VON RIEGARD stated that Hitler expressed himself that he felt certain of victory in Europe, and that our coming into the war would no doubt delay the outcome, but ~~it~~ would not change the result in any manner. Hitler was very irritated and impatient in response to an enquiry on the Nazis coming over to the United States. He said it was nonsense, invading the U. S. - it was fantastic. He stated, "What do you think I want?" VON RIEGARD replied, "But if you defeat England, you will get its Navy -" Hitler interrupted stating, "I am not being misled by any idea that I will get the British Navy even in a British defeat. Anyway the old fleets are no good. The British fleet will be junked by the end of the war or at such time when we might get it. Furthermore, fleets are not as important in modern war as they were."

~~Hitler~~ ^{Hitler} VON RIEGARD then asked him about the Fifth Column in the United States, and Hitler replied that it didn't exist. Hitler, according to VON RIEGARD, said, "If President Roosevelt thinks he can win a war with the Fifth Column, let him try it."

The Fifth Column (VON RIEGARD agreed with Hitler) was a name for collective opposition not propagandists. It was, according to him, a fighting column in Madrid. VON RIEGARD said that was what it was since he saw it operating there. Hitler told VON RIEGARD, "We can conquer from the air, but how can we get near the United States. Aircraft carriers are obsolete and they will be scrap iron - anyway no big bombers can take off from them." Hitler then again repeated, "We can't get the English fleet - we haven't the fleet ourselves - we wouldn't be able to build one, and

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furthermore, we don't want anything over there anyway." VON MIRBAUM stated that he added very pointedly that goes for South America too."

VON MIRBAUM then said that he queried him about his trade methods, and Hitler replied that "if we have better methods, why shouldn't we use them?" - referring to themselves.

I questioned VON MIRBAUM as to who was behind Hitler and VON MIRBAUM replied that no one was behind Hitler - that Hitler was the power of the Nazi regime. He has a demonic energy, and an incredible burst of tenacity to hold to a course. VON MIRBAUM says he doesn't think it has been equaled since Napoleon. He believes that Hitler is psychic at times; that he has the ability to see things accomplished. Hitler has said that all he has to do is do it, as it is already laid out for him. VON MIRBAUM claims that it is an intriguing and fascinating side of the man.

Questioned by me as to his being like Napoleon and whether or not his ambitions were the same, VON MIRBAUM replied that Hitler is humble, in that he claims not to be God. He draws a distinction in that he is only the instrument of God. He says that he knows that his time is short, and when his mission is completed that he will go.

Discussing further the psychological side of Hitler, VON MIRBAUM said that he learned from those who are close to him that he borders on insanity; that he is an insane genius. In some of these moments he has had the most brilliant ideas. He explained that Hitler gets streaks when he thinks out loud and he walks up and down talking incessantly, and whatever he thinks comes tumbling out.

HERRMAN KIL who took VON MIRBAUM's place as liaison between VON MIRBAUM and Hitler told VON MIRBAUM that Hitler has fits similar to epileptic fits, and that once during such a fit, he threw himself on the ground in "Berchtesgarden, and cried, "I don't want to weaken the white race - I don't want to attack England." VON MIRBAUM explained that Hitler has an obsession that the white race must be supreme in the world. He claims that he is supposed

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to have told Mussolini that they must avoid anything that would weaken the white races, also that England must keep India in order to maintain the dominance of the white races of the world.

I questioned VON WIEGAND further as to who was behind Hitler in view of their financial efforts and the strategic moves in handling money, and VON WIEGAND said that Herr SCHACHT was the real brains behind the financing of the Nazi scheme until he came into contact with the radical wing of the Nazi Party.

VON WIEGAND claims that Hitler leans to the Communist side as compared to the capitalistic views which are represented by GoERING.

I questioned the manner of guarding Hitler and VON WIEGAND was unable to give me any details except that when he met him in Belgium for this interview, he was in the front seat, and there were only several, apparently personal guards in evidence.

Questioned as to what would happen when Hitler was gone, VON WIEGAND stated that it is accepted that GoERING will be the successor. He explained that GoERING is in bad health and that he doesn't think that he will live very long. The next man in line is HESS who is likewise very ill, and may die at any time because of T.B. of the bone. He said that after that would come the general fight for control, and because of the fact that the leadership, in his mind, is definitely limited in length of life, that the Nazi scheme was not a world threat. He said the military regime would undoubtedly come in after HESS was gone.

Discussing GoERING for a moment, he pointed out that there is a possibility that Hitler might even retire in favor of GoERING as GoERING appears to be anxious to take over. He says that is why GoERING is so subervient; that he takes abuses that you would not believe a man would take but that he knows that he has to play that kind of a game since he knows that Hitler has the power to eliminate him just by a scratch of the pen.

Hitler is a prima donna. You can't suggest any-

thing to him, whereas GOERING is silent and claims to have a sincere fondness for the U. S. It is GOERING's view that friendship with the U. S. must exist; that reconstruction of Europe can not be accomplished without the U. S. aid. VON MIBAND claims that GOERING is morally O.K.; that he has never broken his word and from his personal friendship with BALBO in Italy, who was fond of GOERING, he believes that GOERING is a big man.

Questioned as to the basis for Hitler's success so far, VON MIBAND stated that 90 percent of it was due to the British and French policies which developed the situations that made Hitler possible and that he exploited it.

He called my attention to the fact that Communism had gotten very strong; that the Germans needed police and arms in order to meet this Communist threat, but that they were turned down repeatedly by the French and English. He recalled to me that it should not be overlooked that Hitler came into power legally (granted that it was by trickery, but it was no different in his mind than some of the deals pulled by some of our own politicians). Then with the personality that Hitler has, the situation having been created, he exploited it to his personal advantage.

I discussed with him the armed forces. VON MIBAND said that there is a strong army; that there are 12,000,000 men from 18 to 50 years of age, and the losses have been unbelievably light. He talked to people in Belgium privately, and they talked freely and stated that the slight loss of man power was due a great deal to equipment. He said that he has been in ten wars and he has never seen such an army as Hitler's. He believes that the physical limitations to the army are that it must confine itself to land conquests. He said that the German nation has ample man power to cover the conquered fields; the reserves are good; their men are in excellent spirit; the equipment is good; the quality of the material is good, and there are plenty of replacements.

I questioned him as to new methods of offense, and he pointed out that Germany had actually developed the tank to its full use. The allies had neglected the development of mechanized material which the Germans were using to great advantage including the use of flame throwers which had a devastating effect upon defending armies.

He pointed out that the morale of the men was very high and yet in a peculiar quiet manner. He said that when he was in Paris (being the first newspaper man to get in after it fell) that there was no exaltation or jubilation, no parades as was evidenced in the last war on equally victorious occasions. He said it was astonishingly quiet, a self-confidence permeating their activities, and there was no evidence of the former German attitude.

He claims that he has heard of no glaring weaknesses; he says they may show up later.

VON TIEBOLD said that in talking to GOERING, it is GOERING's belief that their greatest need is for personnel for the air corp. They can make all the planes they need, but they must have three years of training in order to be good pilots. They are now down to the point where they are using men with only two years of training and they are not able to carry on as it is desired with this loss of one year's training.

Food is good; the clothing is good. The core of the army is of the finest trained athletic men in the world. The generals are young, pliable in mind, and not steeped in the old traditions.

He was unable to give me anything further relative to the armed forces except that the army had opposed Hitler in going into Norway to such an extent that he had actually set up a special unit to take over that conquest because he didn't even trust the army, but he was so sure that this was the right thing to do that he went to that extreme. In Holland he was again opposed by the army; they were very dubious, and even GOERING opposed him, but he prevailed, and they were successful. As far as the conquest of England is concerned VON TIEBOLD claims that the military men wanted this, but Hitler opposed it, but they overruled him.

I questioned him then about the Nazi espionage system, and VON TIEBOLD claimed that the stuff that is written here on German espionage is inaccurate since he does not believe they know what they are talking about. He has noticed that NICOLI has been pointed out as the head of the German Intelligence. He says that NICOLI has no

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influence; he does a little research, but is definitely not the chief of the Intelligence. It is his belief that the chief of the Intelligence is one Admiral ~~BARRELL~~.

VON ~~WIRBAND~~ claims that he has avoided Herr ~~WINTER~~ and those engaged or who might be engaged in any espionage. He claims to know little about their activities in this field.

I asked him whether sabotage, espionage and propaganda were separate efforts or united, and he was unable to inform me. He could not tell me anything about how they selected their agents, whether they used exchange students, refugees, business representatives or travel bureaus or whether they had any alliance with criminals in this country or whether any pressure was placed on families in Europe of people over here.

He did not know how these men were trained or where - how they are instructed where to report or to whom. He did not know how the Gestapo operated. He claimed not to know any of the leading agents. He admitted having known a Herr ~~WILLIAMS~~, an Oxford man who is Chief of the Foreign Political Department in London, who died suddenly prior to the opening of the war.

I did not question him in such a manner that he would think that our questions were based upon weakness of knowledge on our part should he happen to be a German agent, my questioning being along the lines of general information for informative purposes. I was particularly careful in the portion of the interview with regard to foreign agents not to let him learn anything from us by the manner in which I asked my questions. Somehow, I just can't feel that a man who has had the experience he has in Europe could be so close to so many things and yet not know anything of the German espionage system. His failure to discuss these points with me - at least in my mind, without any other basis of fact to substantiate it, would indicate that he at least is an individual with whom I would be careful.

I talked about censorship with him, and he said there was no formal censorship in Germany, which we know; that they take the risk of what is sent out.

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On the matter of propaganda, he said all Europe was propagandized. He said he never attends press conferences himself, but that he understands in the press conferences that there are certain things pointed out to those in attendance which should be avoided, and certain things which should be emphasized.

I stated that I felt that they must be trying to build up something in our minds in the U. S., and he said, yes - that was to stay out of the war.

I was able to go into the matter of Hitler's plans for world domination briefly and having already covered the Nazi attitude to us, I asked him about the German plans when a country is taken over, particularly the stories that we hear about liquidating certain groups of people. VON WIRGUND said that, of course, was a story from Poland; that he hadn't been there - he didn't know.

I asked how they selected their puppets, and he stated that he didn't know of any puppets presently, but that they had men selected who were ready to take over when the region was occupied.

Questioned about so-called "industrial slavery" he said he doubted that because one of the things that Hitler needed most was material, which certainly could not be produced by workmen who were not in a productive frame of mind.

I then asked him about how they controlled the populace, other than military control. He said through the press, radio, schools and mail censorship they had control; that they took over the police who had to go along with them.

Questioned about the church, he stated that there was little attention paid to the church in occupied countries. At this point VON WIRGUND said that there was one matter which he had forgotten to mention with regard to G. I. G. namely, that G. I. G. had told him that they would be willing to negotiate since they had accomplished getting England off the continent, which they wanted to do. He indicated that the terms of the peace as far as Germany were concerned would

be a status quo with England giving Germany's colonies back to her in Africa.

He said that they first talked about breaking up France - literally dismembering her, but just before he left he learned that Hitler's idea now is a complete restoration of France to a competent government except possibly Alsace Lorraine, and even then he might consider a plebiscite. VON WIRGAND pointed out that this was true, and could be checked by the fact that Hitler precluded MUSOLINI from moving into and taking any part of France even after the French troops had retired. There was a non-military corridor established which indicated, in his mind, that Hitler did not want to dismember France at the present time.

He said that Hitler is most desirous of having a competent government in France which will prevent revolution which is one of the things Hitler fears most, because then they can have no control over their conquered France. He added that Hitler has a fear of driving the British government to Canada. If that were true, they would have no English government to deal with in Great Britain, and it might cause a merger of the British Empire with the United States.

I asked him about atrocities, and he said that there aren't any atrocities stories from Belgium or Holland - only from Poland. He claimed that the Czechoslovians are doing very well - that they are prosperous.

He claimed that the Dutch are extremely stubborn, and that the Germans are having a great deal of difficulty subjugating them.

I asked him about Japan, and he said that Hitler was "offish" about discussing Japan, and wouldn't talk about it. He believes that it goes along with Hitler's idea of wanting the white races to dominate the world. Hitler had said that he had nothing to do in the far east - that he had nothing to say there, and indicated that he did not want to be caught in any tension between the United States and Japan.

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As far as Italy is concerned VON RIBBENTROP stated that this was an alliance between two men, Hitler and Mussolini - that there was a genuine and mutual trust between these two men, but not between the people.

According to VON RIBBENTROP, Spain is being inspired by the Germans to consider a renaissance of the Spanish Empire. It is VON RIBBENTROP'S view that Spain should be watched in South American instead of Germany - that the activities will be by the Spanish, of course prompted and inspired by the Nazis.

I asked him about Iceland and Greenland, and VON RIBBENTROP said that HITLER had laughed at the idea of Germany using these as air bases.

He was unable to recall anyone indicating that Germany was interested in taking over the Dutch or French possessions.

I was unable to get into much detail about internal Germany, but VON RIBBENTROP did advise that there is no serious criticism of Hitler. There is a feeling among the people that they want to know what is going on all over and what they are going to get out of it. Generally they appear to be fed up with war.

I had planned a series of questions regarding Russia, but in view of the fact that I was unable to interview VON RIBBENTROP any longer, I was unable to go into the Russian situation or the internal picture of Germany.

VON RIBBENTROP is a little man in his sixties; very German in appearance; wears heavy lens glasses; speaks perfect English. During the interview, I could not help but feel that he learned the Nazi way and yet he expressed the opinion that he didn't feel any concern over the Nazis or they would soon reach the end of their sphere of influence.

I should have liked to have interviewed him at least several hours longer in order that I could have gone back on some of the points that I hurriedly covered with him, since I was trying to cover a great deal of territory

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in the limited time available to me.

I have nothing with which to substantiate this belief, but it is my personal opinion that he is sympathetic to the Nazi regime, and as stated before, I cannot believe that he knows as little as he claims regarding German espionage.

Further, unless the Germans were going to use him when they were displeased at the Cosmopolitan articles in 1933, he never would have had a chance to get to Hitler. With my limited experience, it would be my view that Hitler isn't seeing anybody unless he sees a way to use them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. L. PICKER
Special Agent in Charge

NJL:JL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 12, 1945

FROM : SAC Newark

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

40680 BE

Enclosed herewith are fifty small size (3 x 5) and twenty-four large size (4 1/2 x 7) photographs together with an insignia consisting of a small eagle over a swastika and an arm band also consisting of an eagle over a swastika.

[REDACTED]

It is thought that the enclosed photographs, if not already in the files of the Bureau, may possibly be of some assistance in conducting investigations in Germany at the present time and for that reason they are being forwarded to the Bureau. Practically all the photographs are scenes showing various past activities of Hitler.

JCV:HLR

Enclosures

EX - 68

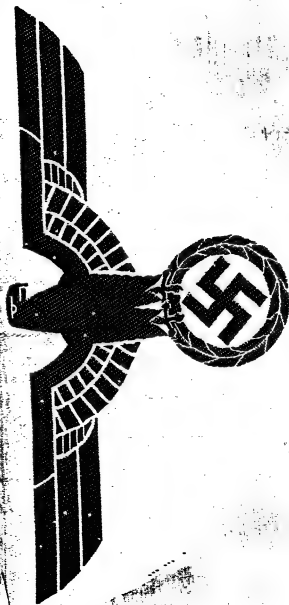
*Insignia + arm band
similar to printing in
Lat. Nat. Security file.
No ans. rec.*

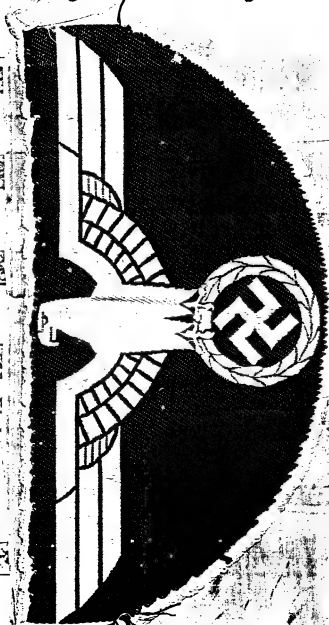
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7/20/45*

65-48307-221

EX - 68
MAILED JUL 1945
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5 AUG 1 1945







Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer bei den Jungen auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichtersteller des R.F.D.F., Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von H. T. W. Haback, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Voßner, Leipzig. Richtig Mitarbeiter und Kämpfer des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Denken und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerlöschliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier fest an uns herausgeprochenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite anderer Bildberichte ausgedruckt. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Stüb Nr. 171

Gruppe CC

**Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1933**

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bilder-
gruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische
Bearbeitung der Bilder über-
nahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatler der
BSAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel aus von S. H. W.
Haback, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung
von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Mächtige
Mitarbeiter und aktive Kampfgenossen
des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur
Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Willen und
Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung
der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des
deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke
haben auf der Grundlage anderer Bilderwerke entstanden.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammenwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 60

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterhalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. T. W. Hadank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Mächtige Mitarbeiter und alle Kampfgewissen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Können und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die dies Jahr von uns herausgegebenen Sammenwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderbücher eingedruckt. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

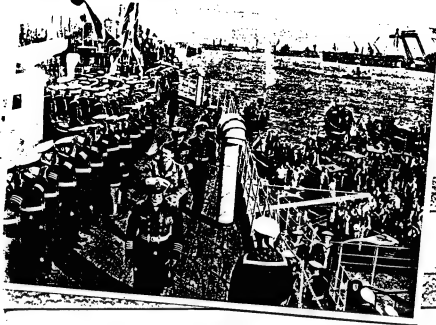
Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 60

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935

Au diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter des NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von E. T. W. Nabank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung Mitarbeiter und Aktive Kampfgesossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern dem Deutschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Willen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderbücher angegeben. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

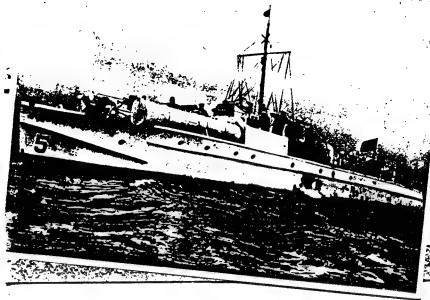
Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1936

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bilderberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von E. N. W. Haben, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poschke, Leipzig. Mächtige Mitarbeiter und alle Kampfglossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Willen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschütterliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderbücher angegeben. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

**Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935**

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterhalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von B. T. W. Haben, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Mächtige Mitarbeiter und alle Kampfgesossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Willen und Denken, durch das er sich die Rettung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt aus uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite anderer Bilderscheine enthalten. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

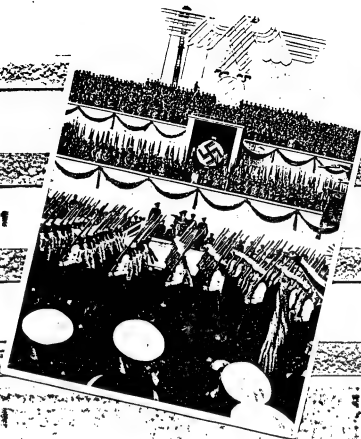
Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62—67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von B. H. W. Hedend, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung Mitarbeiter und Assistenten des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern dem Deutschen Adolf Hitler im seinem klaren Denken und Denken, durch das er sich die Lösung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt nur eine dreizehnhundert Sammelwerke sind auf der Rückseite anderer Bilderwerke angegeben. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterhalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von B. T. W. Jadenk, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Pöschel, Leipzig. Manche Mitarbeiter und Aktive Kampfgemeinden des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Können und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die die jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Grundlage unserer Bilderwerke aufgebaut. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

**Der Führer der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935**

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterhalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von R. D. W. Fadenk, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Groß Poschel, Leipzig. Mächtige Mitarbeiter und aktive Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Willen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die die jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke haben auf der Rückseite unserer Bücherdecke angegeben. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bilder-
gruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künst-
lerische Verarbeitung der Bilder über-
nahm der Reichs-Bildverleghausleiter der
NSDP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel sind von P. J. W.
Jedank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung
von Carl Ernst Postel, Leipzig. Bände
Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen
des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur
Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Wunsch
Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und
Denken, durch das er sich die Rettung
der Welt und die unergründliche Liebe des
deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier abgebildeten Sammelwerke
sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderscheine angegeben.
Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammetwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe 66

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem
Reichsparteitag 1935

Zu diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der DDP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von F. T. W. Fadenh, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Ponschel, Leipzig. Beiträge des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Können und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die die jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammetwerke sind auf der Grundlage anderer Bilderwerke ausgewählt. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.





Sammlerwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 171

Gruppe GG

Der Führer bei der Jugend auf dem Reichsparteitag 1935

Au diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernehmen der Reichs-Bildverichtsfalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von E. H. W. Habank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung Mitarbeiter und Artists Kampfenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Können und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerlöschliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die die jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammlerwerke sind auf der Rückseite unserer Bildverichte aufgeführt. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammlung Nr. 16

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 61

Besuch im Schülerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Führer-Stellvertreter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von E. R. W. Hahnke, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Forchert, Leipzig. Vielen Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerlöschliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt neu von Hermann Götterborn zusammengeordnete Auf der Geschichte unserer Führerschaft an prakt. Zeitschriften sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammlung Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 69

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

Gruppe 64

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bilder-
gruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische
Bearbeitung der Bilder über-
nahm der Reichs-Bildereichter der
NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel sind von E. H. W.
Hahn, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung
von Carl Ernst Posch, Leipzig. Mich
als Mitarbeiter und als Kampfgesellen
des Führers spreche ich in diesem Buch zur
Öffentlichkeit und schildere den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem inneren Fühlen und
Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung
der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des
deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier liegt nun aus herausgearbeiteten Zusammenfassungen
aus auf ihre Schönheit unter der Federführung entworfen.
Meister Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Kammernwerk Nr. 18

Adolf Hitler

Bild Br. 00

Gruppe G 1

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 11 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildherichtsausschuss der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von A. H. W. von Carl Ernst Paschke, Leipzig. Als alle Mitarbeiter und alle Kampfgewissen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Gerechtigkeit und schildern den Helden der Welt und die inneren Kämpfe und den Weg und die inneren Kämpfe des deutschen Volkes geworden sei.

Die die jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Kammernwerke sind außer der Reihe anderer Kammernwerke zu verstehen. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Kammernummer Nr. 18

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Befund im Schifferhaus in Weimar 1934

Gruppe 64

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-BildereidlerHalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel fand von H. H. Bahant, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Mitwirkende und alle Kameraden des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Persönlichkeit und schillernden Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Gesamtausgaben basieren auf der Rückseite anderer Bildereidlerausgaben, welche Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammlung Nr. 18

Adolf Hitler

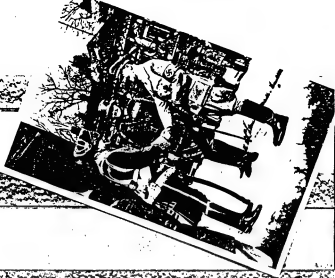
Bild Nr. 99

Bestand im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

Gruppe 64

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildbrecherhalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel aus von P. H. W. Gadow, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Postel, Leipzig. Sätze der Führer und älteste Kampfsprüche der Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die bis jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammlungen haben außer der Reihe der Bildbrecher angeführt, dessen Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Advertisement No. 10

Adolf Hitler

S/D Br. 99

Gruppe 6:

Refund im Schülerhaus in Weimar 1924

Die diesen Park gehören die 6 Führergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernimmt der Reichsführer-Kolleg der NSDAP, Heinrich Himmler; Entwurf für Einband und Titel von R. D. W. Bahndt, Berlin; die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Reichelt, Leipzig. **Wände** Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgefährten des Führers sprechen in diesem Raum den Deutschen an und schildern den Geist und Willen, durch das sie die Nation zu führen, durch das sie die Nation der Welt und die menschliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die drei jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sommerhefte sind auf der Basis unserer Silberhochzeit geplant, weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Kammerwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

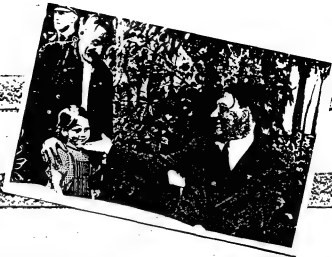
Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 61

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Führer-Statthalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann, Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Padatz, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Poeschel, Leipzig. Bildnisse Mitarbeiter und Mitstreiter des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schilfern den Dienst Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Kammerwerke haben auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderbücher Aufnahme. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.





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Kammelhoch Nr. 16

Adolf Hitler

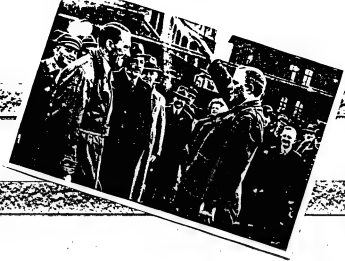
Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 64

Besuch im Schülerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterhalter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Padan, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Pöschel, Trippin. Mitglieder des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Deutschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier abgebildeten herausgegebenen Sammelwerke sind auf der Grundlage unserer Bildberichte zu gründen. Weitere Werke sind in Bearbeitung.



Sammlung Nr. 15
Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 63

Besuch im Schülerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterstatter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von P. H. W. Godehus, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Erast Poschke, Leipzig. Worte der Führer sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Deutschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammlungen basieren auf der reichsweiten Bildforschung ausgestellt. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Lammschorn Nr. 16

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 61

Besuch im Schillerhaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildberichterhalter der D.F.F.P., Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von E. H. R. Radau, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Pöschel, Leipzig. Bisherige Mitarbeiter und älteste Kampfgenossen des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerlöschliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier abgebildeten sechs Gruppen von Bildern sind aus dem Buch "Adolf Hitler" entnommen. Die Abbildungen sind in der Reihenfolge der Gruppen 62-67.



Sammelwerk Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Gruppe 61

Besuch im Schlachthaus in Weimar 1934

In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildverleghausleiter der NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf Mr. Elsbach und Titel und von R. H. W. Bahns, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Pfeiffer, Leipzig. Manche der Führer sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Dienst des Führers in seinem klaren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier abgebildeten herausgegebenen Zeichnungen haben auf der Rückseite unserer Bilderbücher eine Abbildung. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



In diesem Werk gehören die 6 Bildergruppen 62-67. Die Auswahl und künstlerische Bearbeitung der Bilder übernahm der Reichs-Bildereidkamerader Herr RSPK, Helmut Hoffmann; Entwurf für Einband und Titel sind von R. H. D. Padank, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung von Carl Ernst Pöschel, Leipzig. Wünsche des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen Adolf Hitler in seinem inneren Fühlen und Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt aus dem herausgegebenen Sammelwerk sind auf der Rückseite anderer Bilderwerke zu finden. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.



Sammlung Nr. 15

Adolf Hitler

Bild Nr. 99

Refus im Götterhaus in Weimar 1934

Gruppe 64

In diesem Werk führen die 6 Bilder-
gruppen 62-67, die Auswahl und künst-
lerische Bearbeitung der Bilder über-
nahm der Reichs-Bildereiditenkoller der
NSDAP, Heinrich Hoffmann; Entwurf
für Einband und Titel sind von R. H. W.
Gedeb, Berlin, die graphische Gestaltung
von Carl Ernst Pöschel, Leipzig. Echte
Hitlerbeile und älteste Kampfgrößen
des Führers sprechen in diesem Buch zur
Öffentlichkeit und schildern den Menschen
Adolf Hitler in seinem klaren Fühlen und
Denken, durch das er sich die Achtung
der Welt und die unerschöpfliche Liebe des
deutschen Volkes erworben hat.

Die hier jetzt von uns herausgegebenen Sammelwerke
sind auf der Basis unserer Bildereiditenkoller an-
geordnet. Weitere Werke sind in Vorbereitung.

